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THE FIRST FIRE OF THE SEASON

The first fire of the season warms my hearth:
Like a bright moth that long ensheathed has lain,
Shaking its wings of many an Orient stain,
It leaves the prisoning oak log's sturdy girth,
Fresh with the new old gladness of the earth,
Renascent, it springs forth: and I am fain
(Having beheld the Summer droop and wane),
To think that here she has her true re birth,
Ay—the sweet spirit of the Summer flown!
For, when beside the fire I close my eyes,
I hear so many sounds that I have known,
In Summer shade, or under Summer skies,—
The whir of insects in the fields new mown,
The call of birds, and happy leaf-drawn sighs!
—Edith M. Thomas in Harper's Bazar.

SOMEBODY'S BABY.

He had a sort of roughness, salebrosity, rugosity,
Asperity, unkemptness, becrumpledness, nodosity,
That marked him as a tourist of the vagabond persuasion,
A mystery of mankind, unsolved, unknown equation.

His beard was scraggy, scabrous; was tufted and umbriated;
His eyes were bleared and swollen and in color were not mated.
His clothes were threadbare, ragged, and with dirt were much congested,
While the soil upon his countenance had long gone unmolested.

He called upon a matron who was tidy, systematic,
And he told a tale of sorrow in a manner quite dramatic.
He touched upon her duty to unfortunate humanity,
And asked her kind assistance, her pity and urbanity.

"Although," quoth he, "I always ask for alms with all humility,
It seems to be the custom to deny with incivility.
I may not be a beauty, and I'm not attractive, maybe,
But I pledge my word of honor that I once was somebody's baby."

The matron seized the mopstick that beside the door was standing,
And her blows with force, vehemence, upon "baby" soon were landing.
And the hobo muttered softly, as he from the yard was creeping:
"If I stayed there any longer someone's baby would be sleeping."
—Buffalo Evening News.

LEEDLE EDUARD STRAUSS

[The advent of Herr Eduard Strauss and his band to our shores recalls the following parody of Charles Follen Adams' poem, "Leedle Yawcob Strauss," printed in the London Punch in honor of Eduard Strauss' band, which at the time was playing at the Inventories.]

They haf von very clever man
At der Inventorees,
To see him shust conduct der band,
Dat's zomtings if you please.

He hops und shumps und marks der time,
Und shows such taste und nous
Dat dere's to equal him no vun,
Mine clever Eduard Strauss.

He fills our ears mit lofely sounds,
Applause "brings down der house,"
Dot happens to few oder boys,
But little Eduard Strauss.

He dakes der viddle in his hands,
Und he schust blay it, too!
He dake der schtick to beat der time,
Mine gracious, dot vos drue.

His band blays not too loud nor zoft,
It kicks not up a touse,
Oh, peautiful? Der scaps are few
Like leedle Eduard Strauss.

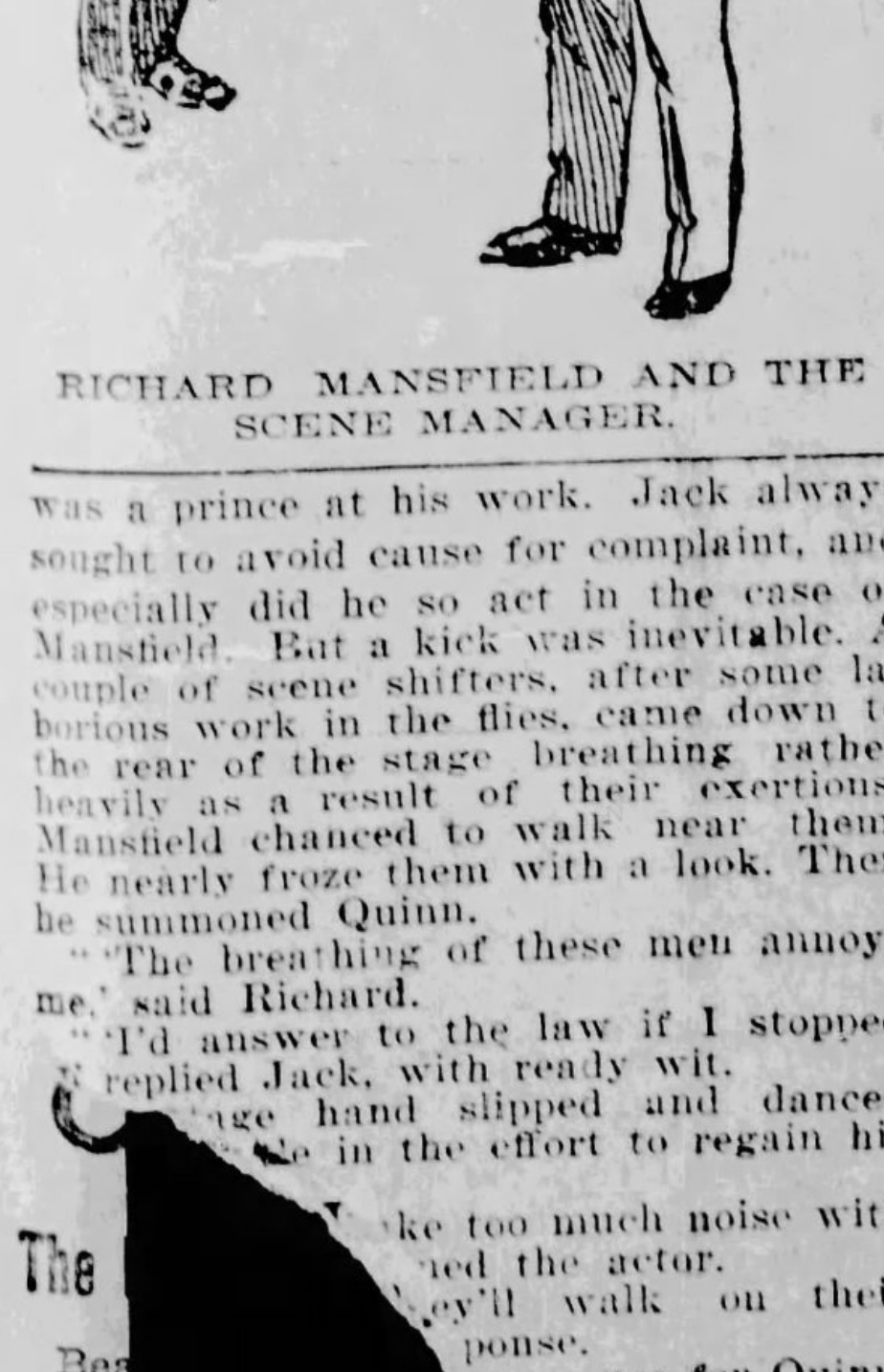
Und ven der beeble hear dot band
Dey at each oder glance,
Den vag deir heads, den move deir veet
Und vish dot dey might dance.

Und ven dey blay the "Danube Blue,"
Vitch vos vor an encore,
Dey velcome it as zometings new,
Und calls for it vonce more.

Der beeble listen as dey blay
As quiet as a mouse.
Der's none vor dance tunes any day
Like leedle Eduard Strauss.

RICHARD MANSFIELD IS NOT POPULAR

One of the most irascible actors on the stage to-day is Richard Mansfield. "He is a nimble-witted fellow," said a minor member of his company the other day, "but he met a scene manager out west early this season who was quite his match. This fellow's name is Jack Quinn. He had been familiar in olden days with Booth and McCullough, and



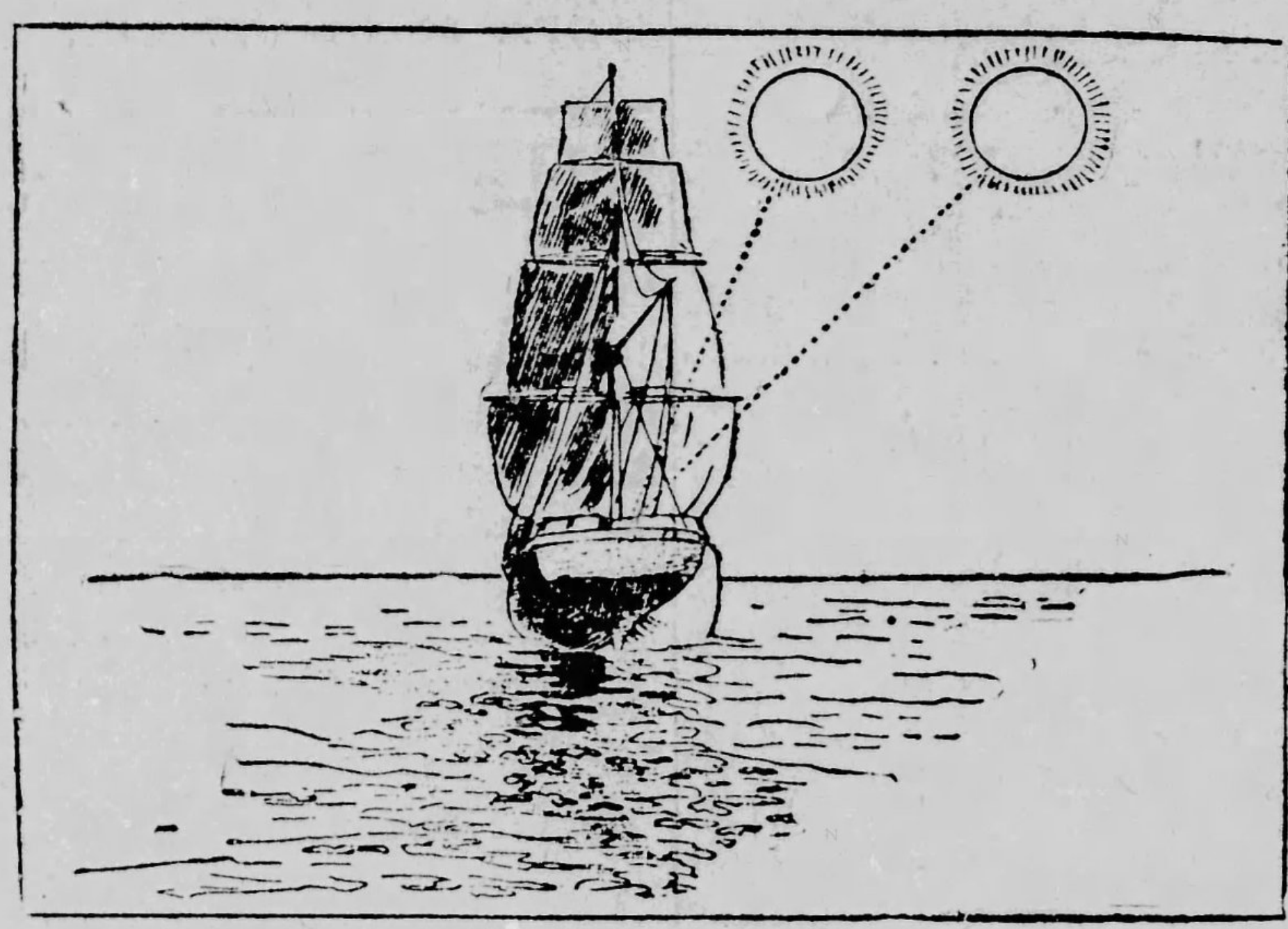
RICHARD MANSFIELD AND THE SCENE MANAGER.

was a prince at his work. Jack always sought to avoid cause for complaint, and especially did he so act in the case of Mansfield. But a kick was inevitable. A couple of scene shifters, after some laborious work in the flies, came down to the rear of the stage breathing rather heavily as a result of their exertions. Mansfield chanced to walk near them. He nearly froze them with a look. Then he summoned Quinn.

"'The breathing of these men annoys me,' said Richard.

"'I'd answer to the law if I stopped [illegible] replied Jack, with ready wit. [illegible] age hand slipped and danced [illegible] le in the effort to regain his [illegible] ke too much noise with [illegible] ied the actor. [illegible] ey'll walk on their [illegible] ponse. [illegible] more use for Quinn. [illegible] nder of the engage- [illegible] h other only when [illegible] ary."

MISLED 400 MILES AT SEA BY A "SUNDOG"



When the Portuguese bark Venturosa, Captain Laueiro, arrived in this port recently on a long voyage from Lisbon, shipping men wondered how the time had been lost. Captain Laureiro said he had good weather and favorable winds, but seemed averse to explaining how 65 days had been consumed on the trip.

The Venturosa is now lying off Point Breeze, loading a cargo of case oil. Yesterday her master was in a more communicative mood, and told a remarkable story concerning his vessel's detention.

"We left Lisbon under cloudy skies," he said," and sailed many days by dead reckoning. I was very anxious that the sun should come out, so I could take a 'sight,' but the sky remained overcast. Not until the 22d day did the sun appear, and then I was roused by a frightful clamor on deck.

"When I hurried up, I found the men gesticulating and pointing at the sky. To my surprise there were two suns in evidence, both shining brilliantly and affording a spectacle which might well cause alarm.

"I had previously seen the 'sun dog,' as it is called by seafaring men, an atmospheric condition where the real sun refracts a counterpart of itself nearby. In this case, however, it was impossible to distinguish between the real and the mock sun, and as noon was approaching, there was little time to lose.

"The mate and myself both took our sextants. I made observations from what I thought was the genuine article, while the mate took an observation of the other. Naturally, when we worked out the 'sight' there was a difference between us of many hundreds of miles.

"I was so certain that I was right that I set the course by my observation, intending to verify it the next day. Unfortunately the sky was again cloudy at noon, and remained so for nearly two weeks. When the sun finally appeared without its companion of the previous instance, the observations made by the mate and myself both showed us to be nearly 400 miles off our course. We at once realized that we had been sailing by the wrong sun, and hurried to set matters right. This accounts for our long voyage."

The phenomenon of the "sun dog" has been frequently observed by navigators in the tropics, where sometimes seven suns are seen at a time.—Philadelphia North American.

HE AIMED HIGH AND HIT THE MARK

Without a high ideal, an individual never climbs. Keep your eyes on the mountain top, and, though you may stumble and fall many times in the ascent, though great bowlders, dense forests and roaring torrents may often bar the way, look right on, never losing sight of the light which shines away up

in the clear atmosphere of the mountain peak, and you will ultimately reach your goal.

When the late Horace Maynard, LL. D., entered Amherst college, he exposed himself to the ridicule and jibing questions of his fellow-students by placing over the door of his room a large square of white card-board on which was inscribed in bold outlines the single letter, "V," says a writer in Success. Disregarding comment and question, the young man applied himself to his work, ever keeping in mind the height to which he wished to climb, the first step toward which was signified by the mysterious "V."

Four years later, after receiving the compliments of professors and students on the way he had acquitted himself as valedictorian of his class, young Maynard called the attention of his fellow-graduates to the letter over his door. Then, a light broke in upon them, and they cried out, "Is it possible that you had the valedictory in mind when you put that 'V' over your door?"

"Assuredly I had," was the emphatic reply.

On he climbed, from height to height, becoming successively professor of mathematics in the University of Tennessee, lawyer, member of congress, attorney-general of Tennessee, United States minister to Constantinople, and, finally, postmaster-general.

Honorable ambition is the leaven that raises the whole mass of mankind. Ideals, visions, are the stepping-stones by which we rise to higher things.

No Political Bosses in England.

The British voter knows nothing of delegates, conventions or party managers. He walks into the polling booth and votes directly for the man of his choice. It is true that both the conservative (now the unionist) and the liberal parties have a paid official, who is supposed to undertake general supervision of party interests in the electorate throughout the kingdom. He is generally consulted by constituencies in the selection of a candidate. What he tenders in response is advice, not instruction. Nothing is calculated more quickly to put up the back of a constituency than any movement having the appearance of dictation from London.

Always Make a Bargain.

London street boys are on the make whenever the opportunity offers, and they go about it in a business-like way. Not long ago the wind picked off a gentleman's fine silk hat, and, whirling it aloft, left him bareheaded on the pavement.

"Here, boy," he called to an urchin near by, "get my hat for me."

"What are you offerin'?" inquired the boy.

"I want my hat," exclaimed the gentleman. "I'll give you twopence."

"What's it worth?" inquired the boy.

"It's a new silk hat that I just gave 17s 6d for. I'll give you a threepenny bit if you'll run and get it for me."

"I think not," replied the boy, turning away. "I ain't in the business of furnishing gents with seventeen bob hats for threepence. Let's have 10 per cent on the value for salvage, mister, and away I go. 'Ow does that strike yer?" and the boy stood expectant till the gentleman nodded.

THE LITTLE STORE KEEPER

The town of Chicago Junction, O., is quite a little city. It contains about four thousand people, and to supply their needs a number of large shops are conducted. One of them is owned by Mrs. Streeter & Daughter. This is the firm name. During the last two years Mrs. Streeter has not taken an active part in attending to customers or buying goods. Really her daughter has been the head of the store. Ethel is 9 years old, but does not look to be over 7. She has to buy and sell cloth for dresses, pins, needles, and other notions, hats, shoes, china, tinware, groceries, and a thousand and one things which go to make up what is called in the United States a "general store." She knows the prices of everything on the shelves, the proper quantities to buy, keeps all of the accounts in the little desk in one corner, writes the business letters in a plain, round hand, carries the money to the bank to be deposited, and does everything but sign bank-checks, which, according to the law, she is too young to do. Ethel has two clerks, both of whom are much older than she, to direct. Every three or four months she goes to one of the large cities to buy stock. She is well known to the firms who have dealt with Mrs. Street & Daughter, and they treat her as they do the grown people who also come to purchase. Sometimes Ethel's bill for goods purchased amounts

ETHEL STREETER.
The Youngest Merchant in Ohio.

to over $1,000, but she never makes a mistake in payment, and "Ethel's store," as it is called in Chicago Junction, has the reputation of selling good quality at low prices. Everything about it is kept neatly and orderly, and trade has been steadily increasing. The little business woman was taught writing, reading and arithmetic by her mother, but never has had time to go to school.—Leslie's Weekly.

Exaggerated Maps of Spain.

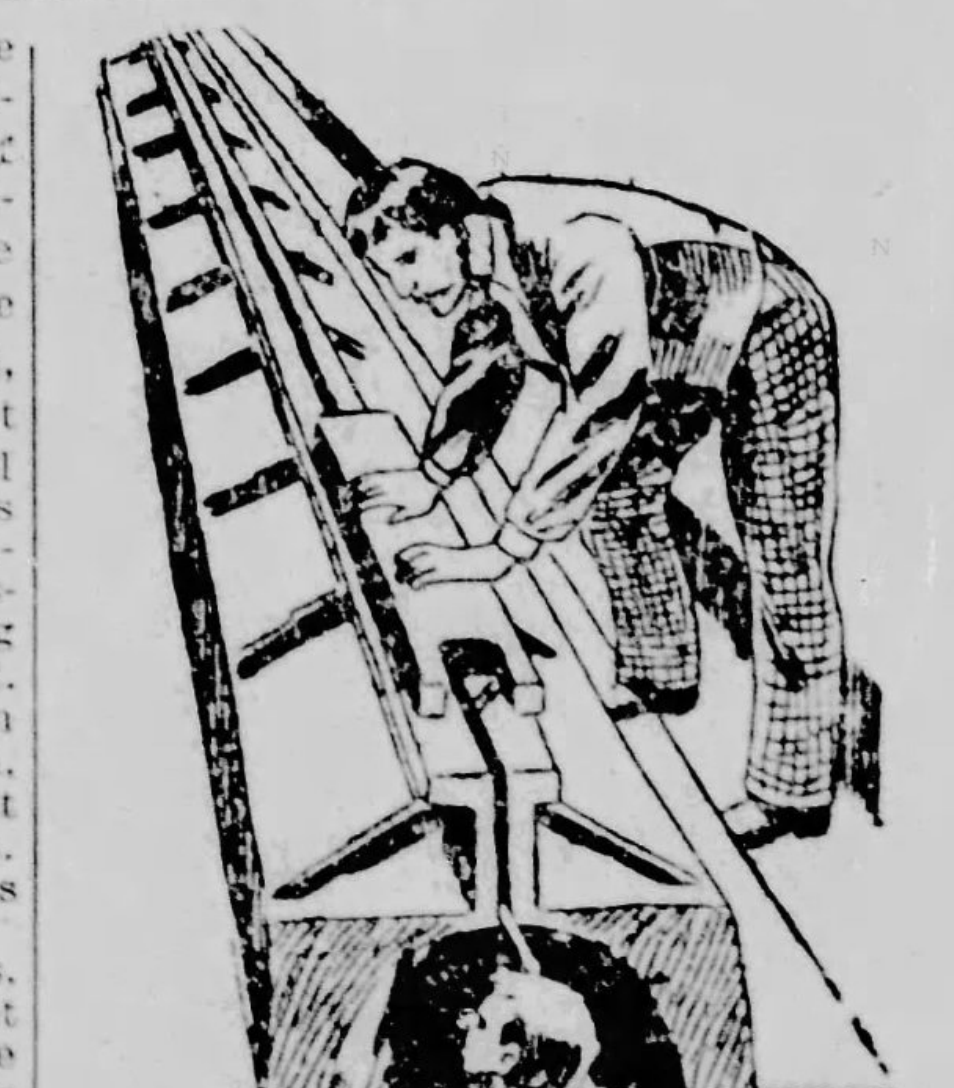
Oscar F. Williams, who was consul general of the United States at Manila when the Filipino insurrection broke out, says that in the maps of Europe which were used [illegible] Filipino schools under the Spanish regime a large place in the center of that continent, usually occupying more than one-half the page, was marked Spain. All the rest of the countries were scattered about the edge. Thus the young Filipino came to have a very distorted idea of the magnitude of the country of his oppressors. Even Aguinaldo was surprised to learn that America covers a greater area than Spain.

IN VERY CLOSE QUARTERS.

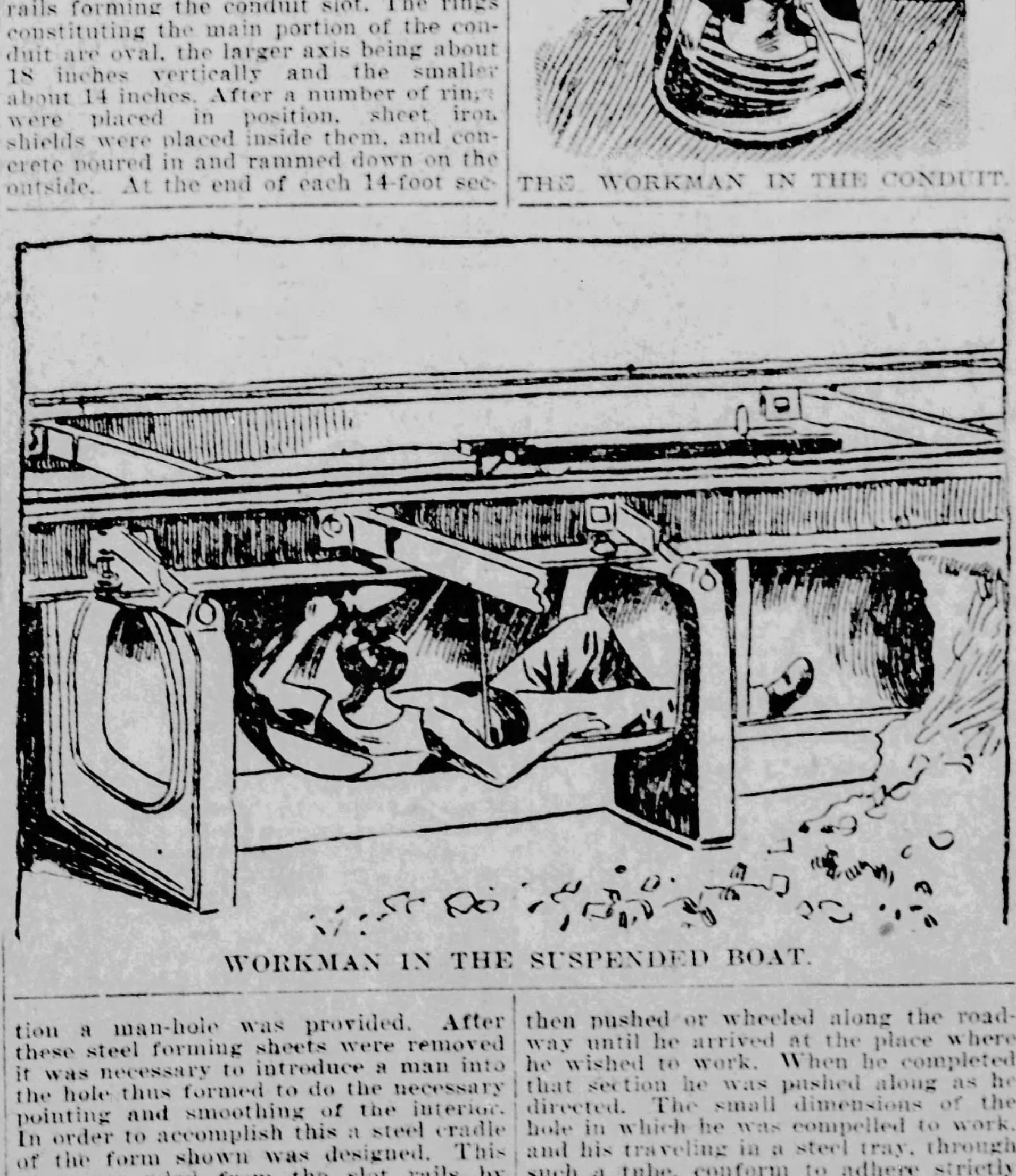
A Workman Dragged Through Conduit In a Suspended Boat.

It has generally been advanced as one of the signs of the approaching millennium that travel would be by means of tubes much after the manner of pneumatic postal delivery or department store parcel and change carriers on a large scale. That good time has now arrived, although it has come unheralded and it must be confessed that the rate of travel is not so extraordinarily great as was predicted would inevitably follow the introduction of such a system. The illustration shows a man in a cradle being drawn through an underground conduit. It represents the work done in connection with the underground electric system, now being installed in Paris, the last section of which is nearing completion. There will then be in all about 7¼ miles of conduit devoted to this purpose.

In the construction of these conduits, a skeleton cast iron framework was first put in place. This serves to hold the rails forming the conduit slot. The rings constituting the main portion of the conduit are oval, the larger axis being about 18 inches vertically and the smaller about 14 inches. After a number of rings were placed in position, sheet iron shields were placed inside them, and concrete poured in and rammed down on the outside. At the end of each 14-foot section a man-hole was provided. After these steel forming sheets were removed it was necessary to introduce a man into the hole thus formed to do the necessary pointing and smoothing of the interior. In order to accomplish this a steel cradle of the form shown was designed. This was suspended from the slot rails by cords passing through the slot, and attached to a wheeled bridge riding on the rails. The workman having placed himself on the steel tray in a manhole was then pushed or wheeled along the roadway until he arrived at the place where he wished to work. When he completed that section he was pushed along as he directed. The small dimensions of the hole in which he was compelled to work, and his traveling in a steel tray, through such a tube, conform to adhere strictly to the popular conception of the lines on which pneumatic tube transportation for general travel on a large scale is to be carried out.



THE WORKMAN IN THE CONDUIT.



WORKMAN IN THE SUSPENDED BOAT.

THE MOON METAL.

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By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

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XII.—BETTER THAN ALCHEMY.

I come now to a part of my narrative which would have been deemed altogether incredible in those closing years of the nineteenth century that witnessed the first steps toward the solution of the deepest mysteries of the ether; although men even then held in their hands, without knowing it, powers which, after they had been mastered and before use had made them familiar, seemed no less than godlike.

For six months after Hall's departure for San Francisco I heard nothing from him. Notwithstanding my intense desire to know what he was doing, I did not seek to disturb him in his retirement. In the meantime things ran on as usual in the world, only a ripple being caused by renewed discoveries of small nuggets of artemisium on the Tetons, a fact which recalled to my mind the remark of my friend when he dislodged a flake of the metal from a crevice during our ascent of the peak. At last one day I received this telegram at my office in New York:

"San Francisco, May 16, 1940.
"Come at once. The mystery is solved. (Signed) HALL."

As soon as I could pack a grip I was flying westward 100 miles an hour. On reaching San Francisco, which had made enormous strides since the opening of the twentieth century, owing to the extension of our oriental possessions, and which already ranked with New York and Chicago among the financial capitals of the world, I hastened to Hall's laboratory. He was there expecting me, and, after a hearty greeting, during which his elation over his success was manifest, he said:

"I am compelled to ask you to make a little journey. I found it impossible to secure the necessary privacy here, and, before opening my experiments, I selected a site for a new laboratory in an unfrequented spot among the mountains this side of lake Tahoe. You will be the first man, with the exception of my two devoted assistants, to see my apparatus, and you shall share the sensation of the critical experiment."

"Then you have not yet completed your solution of the secret."

"Yes, I have; for I am as certain of the result as if I had seen it, but I thought you were entitled to be in with me at the death."

From the nearest railway station we took horses to the laboratory, which occupied a secluded but most beautiful site at an elevation of about 6,000 feet above sea level. With considerable surprise I noticed a building surmounted with a dome, recalling what we had seen from the Grand teton on the roof of Dr. Syx's mill. Hall, observing my look, smiled significantly, but said nothing. The laboratory proper occupied a smaller building adjoining the domed structure. Hall led the way into an apartment having but a single door and illuminated by a skylight.

"This is my sanctum sanctorum," he said, "and you are the first outsider to enter it. Seat yourself comfortably while I proceed to unveil a little corner of the artemisium mystery."

Near one end of the room, which was about thirty feet in length, was a table on which lay a glass tube about two inches in diameter and thirty inches long. In the further end of the tube gleamed a lump of yellow metal which I took to be gold. Hall and I were seated near another table about twenty-five feet distant from the tube, and on this table was an apparatus furnished with a concave mirror, whose optical axis was directed toward the tube. It occurred to me at once that this apparatus would be suitable for experimenting with electric waves. Wires ran from it to the floor and in the cellar beneath was audible the beating of an engine. My companion made an adjustment or two and then remarked:

"Now, keep your eyes on the lump of gold in the further end of the tube yonder. The tube is exhausted of air, and I am about to concentrate upon the gold an intense electric influence which will have the effect of making it a kind of cathode pole. I only use this term for the sake of illustration. You will recall that as long ago as the days of Crooks it was known that a cathode in an exhausted tube would project particles, or atoms, of its substance away in straight lines. Now watch!"

I fixed my attention upon the gold and presently saw it enveloped in a most beautiful violet light. This grew more intense until, at times, it was blinding, while, at the same moment, the interior of the tube seemed to have become charged with a luminous vapor of a delicate, pinkish hue.

"Watch! Watch!" said Hall. "Look at the nearer end of the tube!"

"Why, it is becoming coated with gold!" I exclaimed.

He smiled, but made no reply. Still the strange process continued. The pink vapor became so dense that the lump of gold was no longer visible, although the eye of violet light glared piercingly through the colored fog. Every second the deposit of metal, shining like a mirror, increased, until suddenly there came a curious whistling sound. Hall, who had been adjusting the mirror, jerked away his hand and gave it a flip, as if hot water had spattered it, and then the light in the tube quickly died away, the vapor escaped, filling the room with a peculiar stimulating odor, and I perceived that the end of the glass tube had been melted through, and the molten gold was slowly dripping from it.

"I carried it a little too far," said Hall ruefully rubbing the back of his hand, "and when the glass gave way under the atomic bombardment a few atomos of gold visited my bones. But there is no harm done. You observe that the instant the air reached the cathode, as I for convenience call the electrified mass of gold, the action ceased."

"But your anode to continue your simile," I said, "is constantly exposed to the air."

"True," he replied, "but in the first place, of course, this is not really an anode, just as the other is not actually a cathode. As science advances we are compelled, for a time, to use old terms in a new sense, until a fresh nomenclature can be invented. But we are now dealing with a form of electric action more subtle in its effects than any at present described in the textbooks and the transactions of learned societies. I have not yet even attempted to work out the theory of it. I am only concerned with its facts."

"But wonderful as the exhibition you have given is, I do not see," I said, "how it concerns Dr. Syx and his artemisium."

"Listen," replied Hall, settling back in his chair, after disconnecting his apparatus. "You no doubt have been told how one night the Syx engine was heard working for a few minutes, the first and only night work it was ever known to have done, and how, hardly had it started up when a fire broke out in the mill, and the engine was instantly stopped. Now there is a very remarkable story connected with that, and it will show you how I got my first clew to the mystery, although it was rather a mere suspicion than a clew, for at first I could make nothing out of it. The alleged fire occurred about a fortnight after our discovery of the double tunnel. My mind was then full of suspicions concerning Syx, because I thought that a man who would fool people with one hand was not likely to deal fairly with the other.

"It was a glorious night, with a full moon, whose face was so clear in the limpid air that, having found a snug place at the foot of a yellow pine tree, where the ground was carpeted with odoriferous needles, I lay on my back and renewed my early acquaintance with the romantically named mountains and 'seas' of the Lunar globe. With my binocular I could trace those long white streaks which radiate from the crater ring called 'Tycho' and run hundreds of miles in all directions over the moon. As I gazed at these singular objects I recalled the various theories which astronomers, puzzled by their enigmatical aspect, have offered to a more or less confiding public concerning them.

"In the midst of my meditation and moon gazing I was startled by hearing the engine in the Syx works suddenly begin to run. Immediately a queer light, shaped like the beam of a ship's searchlight, but reddish in color, rose high in the moonlit heavens above the mill. It did not last more than a minute or two, for almost instantly the engine was stopped and with its stoppage the light faded and soon disappeared. The next day Dr. Syx gave it out that on starting up his engine in the night something had caught fire, which compelled him immediately to shut down again. The few who had seen the light, with the exception of your humble servant, accepted the doctor's explanation without question. But I knew there had been no fire, and Syx's anxiety to spread the lie led me to believe that he had narrowly escaped giving away a vital secret. I said nothing about my suspicions, but upon inquiry I found out that an extra and pressing order for metal had arrived from the Austrian government the very day of the pretended fire, and I drew the inference that Syx, in his haste to fill the order—his supply having been drawn low—had started to work, contrary to his custom, at night, and had immediately found reason to repent his rashness. Of course, I connected the strange light with this sudden change of mind.

"My suspicion having been thus stimulated, and having been directed in a certain way, I began, from that moment, to notice closely the hours during which the engine labored. At night it was always quiet, except on that one brief occasion. Sometimes it began early in the morning and stopped about noon. At other times the work was done entirely in the afternoon, beginning sometimes as late as 3 or 4 o'clock and ceasing invariably at sundown. Then again it would start at sunrise and continue the whole day through.

"For a long time I was unable to account for these eccentricities, and the problem was not rendered much clearer, although a startling suggestiveness was added to it, when, at length, I noticed that the periods of activity of the engine had a definite relation to the age of the moon. Then I discovered with the aid of an almanac that I could predict the hours when the engine would be busy. At the time of new moon it worked all day; at full moon it was idle; between full moon and last quarter it labored in the forenoon, the length of its working hours increasing as the quarter was approached; between last quarter and new moon the hours of work lengthened until, as I have said, at new moon they lasted all day; between new moon and first quarter work began later and later in the forenoon as the quarter was approached, and between first quarter and full moon the laboring hours rapidly shortened, being confined to the latter part of the afternoon, until at full moon complete silence reigned in the mill."

"Well! well!" I broke in, greatly astonished by Hall's singular recital, "you must have thought Dr. Syx was a cross between an alchemist and an astrologer."

"Note this," said Hall, disregarding my interruption, "the hours when the engine worked were invariably the hours during which the moon was above the horizon!"

"What did you infer from that?"

"Of course I inferred that the moon was directly concerned in the mystery, but how? That bothered me for a long time, but a little light broke into my mind when I picked up, on the mountain side, a dead bird, whose scorched feathers were bronzed with artemisium, and sometime later another similar victim of a mysterious form of death. Then came the attack on the mine and its tragic finish. I have already told you what I observed on that occasion. But instead of helping to clear up the mystery it rather complicated it for a time. At length, however, I reasoned my way partly out of the difficulty. Certain things which I had noticed in the Syx mill convinced me that there was a part of the building whose existence no visitor suspected, and putting one thing with another I inferred that the roof must be open above that secret part of the structure, and that if I could get upon a sufficiently elevated place I could see something of what was hidden there.

"At this point in the investigation I proposed to you the trip to the top of the Teton, the result of which you remember. I had calculated the angles with great care, and I felt certain that from the apex of the mountain I should be able to get a view of the concealed chamber, and into just that side of it which I wished particularly to inspect. You remember that I called your attention to a shining object underneath the circular opening in the roof. You could not make out what it was, but I saw enough to convince me that it was a gigantic parabolic mirror. I'll show you a smaller one of the same kind presently.

"Now, at last, I began to perceive the real truth, but it was not so wildly incredible, so infinitely remote from all human experience, that I hardly ventured to formulate it, even in my own secret mind. But I was bound to see the thing through to the end. It occurred to me that I could prove the accuracy of my theory with the aid of a kite. You were kind enough to lend your assistance in that experiment, and it gave me irrefragible evidence of the existence of a shaft of flying atoms extending in a direct line between Dr. Syx' pretended mine and the moon!"

"Hall!" I exclaimed, "you are mad!"

My friend smiled good naturedly and went on with his story.

"The instant the kite shriveled and disappeared I understood why the works were idle when the moon was not above the horizon, why birds flying across that fatal beam fell dead upon the rocks, and whence the terrible master of that mysterious mill derived the power of destruction that could wither an army, as the Assyrian host in Byron's poem,

Melted like snow in the glance of the Lord!

"But how did Dr. Syx turn the flying atoms against his enemies?" I asked.

"In a very simple manner. He had a mirror mounted so that it could be turned in any direction, and would shunt the stream of metallic atoms, heated by their friction with the air, toward any desired point. When the attack came he raised this machine above the level of the roof and swept the mob to a lustrous if expensive death."

"And the light at night—"

"Was the shining of the heated atoms, not luminous enough to be visible in broad day, for which reason the engine never worked at night, and the stream of volatilized artemisium was never set flowing at full moon, when the lunar globe is above the horizon only during the hours of darkness."

"I see," I said, "whence came the nuggets on the mountain. Some of the atoms, owing to the resistance of the air, fell short and settled in the form of impalpable dust until the winds and rains collected and compacted them in the cracks and crevices of the rocks."

"That was it, of course."

"And now," I added, my amazement at the success of Hall's experiments and the accuracy of his deductions, increasing every moment, "do you say that you have also discovered the means employed by Dr. Syx to obtain artemisium from the moon?"

"Not only that," replied my friend, "but within the next few minutes I shall have the pleasure of presenting to you a button of moon metal, fresh from the veins of Artemis herself."

XIII—THE LOOTING OF THE MOON.

I shall spare the reader a recital of the tireless efforts, continuing through many almost sleepless weeks, whereby Andrew Hall obtained his clew to Dr. Syx's method. It was manifest from the beginning that the agent concerned must be some form of etheric, or so-called electric, energy; but how to set it in operation was the problem. Finally he hit upon the apparatus for his initial experiments which I have already described.

"Recurring to what has been done more than half a century ago by Hertz, when he concentrated electric waves upon a focal point by means of a concave mirror," said Hall, "I saw that the key I wanted lay in an extension of these experiments. At last I found that I could transform the energy of an engine into undulations of the ether, which, when they had been concentra tallic object, like a chun parted to it an intense cha parently electric nature. charging a metallic body in vacuum, I observed that the parted to it possessed the power of disrupting its atoms jecting them off in straight li much as occurs with a cathode Crooke's tube. But—and this wa preme importance—I found that t of projection from which the i producing the charge had come. other words, I could produce two between which a marvelous intera occurred. My transformer, with its c centrating mirror, acted as one p from which energy was transferred the other pole, and that other pole immediately flung off atoms of its own substance in the direction of the transformer. But these atoms were stopped by the glass wall of the vacuum tube, and when I tried the experiment with the metal removed from the vacuum, and surrounded with air, it failed utterly."

"This at first completely discouraged me, until I suddenly remembered that the moon is in a vacuum, the great vacuum of interplanetary space, and that it possesses no perceptible atmosphere of its own. At this a great light broke around me and I shouted 'Eureka!' Without hesitation I constructed a transformer of greater power, furnished with a large parabolic mirror to transmit the waves in parallel lines, erected the machinery and buildings here, and when all was ready for the final experiment telegraphed to you."

Prepared by these explanations I was all on fire to see the thing tried. Hall was no less eager, and, calling in his two faithful assistants to make the final adjustments, he led the way into what he facetiously named "the lunar chamber."

"If we fail," he remarked with a smile that had an element of worriment in it, "it will become the 'lunatic chamber'—but no danger of that. You observe this polished silver knob, supported by a metallic rod curved over at the top like a crane. That constitutes the pole from which I propose to transmit the energy to the moon, and upon which I expect the storm of atoms to be centered by reflection from the mirror at whose focus it is placed."

"One moment," I said. "Am I to understand that you think that the moon is a solid mass of artemisium and that no matter where your radiant force strikes it a 'kathodic pole' will be formed there from which atoms will be projected to the earth?"

"No," said Hall. "I must carefully choose the point on the lunar surface where to operate. I made up my mind as soon as I had penetrated Syx's secret that he obtained the metal from those mystic white streaks which radiate from Tycho, and which have puzzled the astronomers ever since the invention of telescopes. I now believe those streaks to be composed of immense veins of the metal that Syx has most appropriately named artemisium, which you, of course, recognize as being derived from the name of the Greek goddess of the moon, Artemis, whom the Romans called Diana. But now to work!"

(To be Continued.)

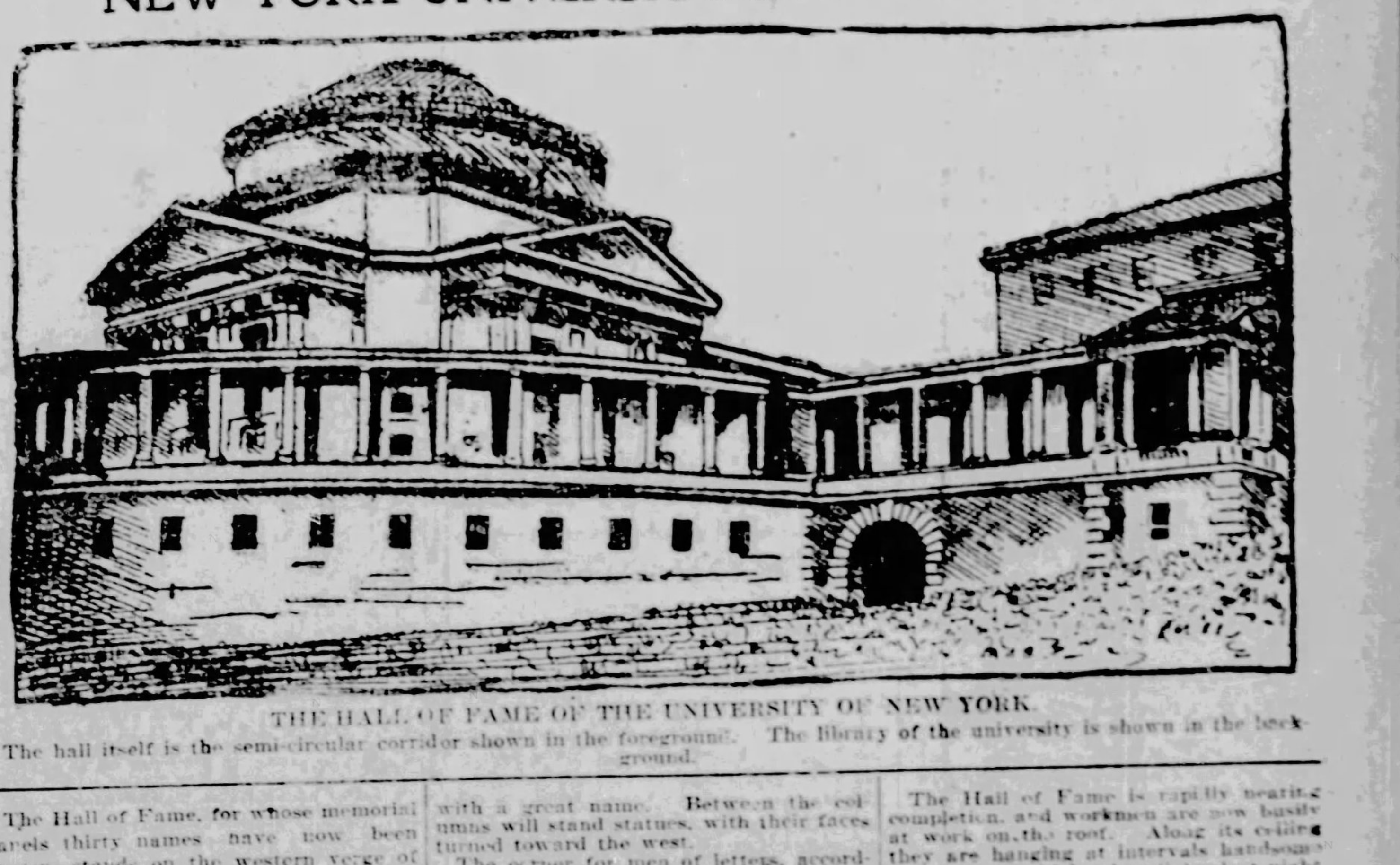
GIBSON'S NEW MODEL.

Charles Dana Gibson, who is busily engaged on a new series of society pictures, in which the American girl will, of course, be the heroine, has chosen for his model Miss Georgie Howard, of Philadelphia. He has spent much time recently in having his model photographed in various poses suggested by himself.

GEORGIE HOWARD

Georgie Howard has already won great fame as a vaudeville artist in her incomparable imitations of Anna Held's shoulder wriggle. The gilded youth and jaded vaudeville frequenters of New York will not easily forget the sensation created by Miss Howard when she appeared at a Broadway music hall. The picture shows the graceful model in the pose that pleases Gibson most.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY'S HALL OF FAME.



THE HALL OF FAME OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.
The hall itself is the semi-circular corridor shown in the foreground. The library of the university is shown in the background.

The Hall of Fame, for whose memorial panels thirty names have now been chosen, stands on the western verge of the pleateau at Morris Heights upon which have been erected the buildings of New York university. The Hall of Fame is built in a semi-circle, and has two stories. The lower story consists of a hall, along which may be ranged memorials to the illustrious dead. The second story is open, constructed with a colonnade. In the pavement at intervals will be bronze tablets, each inscribed with a great name. Between the columns will stand statues, with their faces turned toward the west.

The corner for men of letters, according to the present plans, will be at the extreme right of the building as the beholder approaches from the valley below. Here the colonnade joins the Hall of Languages. Here, too, will stand the images of Longfellow, Emerson, Irving and Hawthorne.

The other end joins the Hall of Philosophy, where men who have attained renown in this realm of thought will be memorialized.

The Hall of Fame is rapidly nearing completion, and workmen are now busily at work on the roof. Along its ceiling they are hanging at intervals handsome chandeliers, which when lighted at night will shine out with brilliancy against the dark background of the woods, and may be seen by voyagers on the Hudson.

On the other side of the Hall of Philosophy is to be built the second Hall of Fame, for those who have become Americans by adoption. The new structure is to be harmonious in architecture, and will contain one-fifth of the space of the present hall.

REAU.

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e," Mississippi adopted one
imilar, and North Carolina
the same as Louisiana. Vir-
South Carolina have voted to
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pose, and probably other states
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ciation.

, Atwater, O.: The name of Pres-
Diaz, of Meico, is pronounced Dee-
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r. His first name, Porfirio, is Por-
e-o, accent on second.
erez's name is pronounced Hwa-reth
in first as in father, accent on first.
Herrera is pronounced Hay-ray-rah,
cent on second.
Oaxaca, preferably spelled Oajaca, is
ounced O-ah-hah-ka, accent on third
a in each syllable having the same sound
as in father.

Chicago Anarchists.

"Will you please inform me and others interested, what became of the Haymarket bombthrowers of Chicago, who were sent to the penitentiary on life sentence. It is claimed by Republicans here that Altgeld, when governor of Illinois, pardoned them and they are now free, this is denied by Democrats, claiming they are still in prison."—W. A. H., Helena, N. Y.

The anarchist prisoners were pardoned by Gov. Altgeld several years ago—and he has been called John "Pardon" Altgeld by his political foes ever since, in consequence thereof.

British Loan.

"Parties here have made the statement that the United States government has taken the surplus revenue out of the Treasury, and lent it to England to carry on the Boer war. Is it true?"—H. M., Trewsburg, N. Y.

Well, those parties must presume upon the ignorance of people. Any man who ever read the constitution of the United States knows that it provides expressly that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." And every one ought to know that Congress passed no law for the purpose stated, and would not do so.

A number of English bonds were sold in this country this year, to individuals who had money to lend, and who bought them because the interest they pay is rather high. But the government had nothing to do with the matter, of course.

Mayor Jones.

"Will you please inform me on what ticket the mayor of Toledo was elected?"—J. M., Davenport, Iowa.

Mayor Jones was elected mayor of Toledo for his first term as the nominee of the Republicans. At the end of that term the Republicans nominated another candidate, and the mayor came out as a "non-partisan," and won the election. He is now a supporter of Bryan, but does not consider himself a Democrat—and still less of a Republican.

Organization of Trusts.

"How many great corporations, combinations or trusts were organized under Cleveland's administration?"—R. Y. W., Stinson, Mo.

Here is a list of trusts formed from 1891 to 1894, while Mr. Bryan was in Congress:

	When Formed.	Capitalization.
American Cereal Co.	1891	$ 4,950,000
American Glue Co.	1891	2,100,000
Am. Steel Casting Co. ...	1891	2,145,000
American Wringer Co. ..	1891	2,500,000
Am. Soda Fountain Co...	1891	3,750,000
Nat'l Tube Works Co. ..	1891	11,000,000
National Casket Co.	1891	6,000,000
Steel Rail Pool	1891	50,000,000
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co...	1891	36,000,000
U. S. Flint Glass Co.	1891	4,000,000
National Lead Co.........	1891	30,000,000
Chi'go Brew. & Malt Co.	1891	22,080,000
Pittsb'g Plate Glass Co..	1891	10,000,000
Westinghouse Elec. Co...	1891	16,483,950
Anaconda Copper Co.....	1891	30,000,000
Am. Sugar Refinery Co .	1891	75,000,000
Am. Type Found. Co. ...	1892	4,000,000
Am. Broom Mfrs. Asso...	1892	3,000,000
American Radiator Co...	1892	4,893,000
Con. Packing Co.	1892	5,000,000
Nat'al Wall Paper Co. ..	1892	21,500,000
Col. Fuel & Iron Co.	1892	20,857,000
Sperry Flour Co. (Cal.)..	1892	10,000,000
U. S. Rubber Co.	1892	52,191,000
Am. School Furn. Co.....	1892	11,500,000
Gen. Elec. Co.	1892	26,543,000
Am. Lithograph Co.	1892	11,500,000
Con. Steel & Wire Co. ...	1892	4,000,000
Herring-Hall-Marvin Co.	1892	2,300,000
Mich. Pen'sular Car Co..	1892	9,000,000
Nat. Rice Milling Co.	1892	2,187,000
Trenton Potteries Co. ...	1892	3,000,000
Tin Plate Mfrs. Asso'n...	1892	10,000,000
Un'ed Tissue Paper Co..	1892	3,000,000
Hecker, J. J. Mill Co.	1892	7,500,000
Un. Gas Ind. of Phil'a..	1892	16,000,000
U. S. Leather Co.	1893	130,388,000
L. S. Con. Iron Mines ...	1893	28,722,000
Union Typewriter Co. ...	1893	18,015,000
West. Gas Co. of Mil. ...	1893	7,850,000
Am. Electric. Heat Co...	1893	10,000,000
American Screw Co.	1893	3,250,000
American Sewer Co.	1893	300,000
Am. Strawboard Co.	1893	7,250,000
National Harrow Co. ...	1893	2,000,000
National Saw Co.	1893	2,000,000
Manhattan Spirit Co.	1893	5,000,000
U. S. Cordage Co.	1893	44,100,000
Cal. Wine Makers' Corp.	1894	10,000,000
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. ...	1894	25,050,000
Carnegie Steel Co.	1894	25,000,000
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	1894	28,000,000
Penn. H., L. & Pow. Co..	1894	11,900,000
Aggregate capitalization		$846,102,950

Here we have 53 gigantic monopolies, or trusts, with an aggregate capital of $846,102,950, organized or re-organized while Bryan sat in Congress, under "anti-monopoly" pledges. The fact that these trusts were being formed was current news, and well known, yet Mr. Bryan never raised voice or hand to crush them.

There were some 38 other trusts or combines, with an aggregate capital of over $450,000,000 organized during President Cleveland's two administrations, and when the Democratic party had control of one or both branches of Congress, a few of them being:

	When Formed.	Capitalization.
Consolidated Ice Co.	1895	$11,255,000
Chicago Beef Combine ..	1895	Unknown
American Spirits Co.	1887	36,935,300
Stand. Rope & Twine Co.	1896	22,400,000
Central Lumber Co.	1896	70,000,000
Ameri'n Linseed Oil Co..	1887	28,500,000
Am. Sewing Machine Co.	1895	10,000,000
Western Elevator Asso'n	1887	15,000,000
Elect'c Storage Bat. Co..	1888	18,000,000
Coal, Iron & R. R. Co. (Tenn.)	1887	30,000,000

And a score of others, which grew and prospered—unopposed and unassailed within the eight years of Democratic rule.

Duties of Consuls.

"What are the duties of a consul? If a man should emigrate from England to this country thirty years ago and should die here, leaving property in England, would the consul be expected to look up the details of the case for the heirs? Would the heirs be expected to pay him for doing so? How many consuls are there in England?"—J. B., Oakfield, O.

Consuls are the commercial agents of the United States government. Their duties are to watch over the interests of our trade in the ports of the different countries, and protect the rights of American seamen. They hold the ship's papers of every American vessel while in port; hear the complaints of seamen; appoint examiners for vessels reported unseaworthy; they cause mutinous seamen to be arrested and send them home for trial; and many other things of a similar nature.

It is no part of a consul's duty to look after financial claims such as that of which you speak. He is not expected to do anything of the sort. The heirs should employ a good American lawyer and send him on the prosecute their claim. Our consuls have nothing to do with such things. There is a mistaken idea that it is the government's duty to look up these claims to estates, but the opinion is entirely wrong. It is no part of the government's duty, nor of any officer, consul or otherwise. There are about 20 United States consuls in England.

Bayard Taylor.

"Kindly give a short sketch of the life of Bayard Taylor."—R. C. R., Mahaffey, Pa.

Bayard Taylor was born in Pennsylvania in 1825, died in Berlin in 1878. He began writing poems, essays, etc., at twelve. He entered newspaper work and traveled extensively, his letters from abroad being very popular. His first journey through Europe was made in 1844, '45 and '46. In 1847 he joined the staff of the New York Tribune. In 1849-50 he went to California for that paper to report on the gold discoveries. In 1851 he again visited Europe, Egypt and Syria, and in 1852 he joined Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan. After his return he was in demand as a lecturer, and published a number of books of travel. In 1855 he revisited Germany and went to Norway and Lapland. In 1862 he was appointed secretary of legation at St. Petersburg. He returned home in 1863. In 1867 he went again to Switzerland and Italy, and the next year to Corsica. In 1870 he delivered a course of lectures as professor of German literature at Cornell University. He went to Europe again in 1874 and thence to Iceland. In 1877 he was appointed minister to Berlin, where he died.

The Postal Service.

S. P., Nettle Lake, O.: "To settle a dispute I write you for information. The question is: I claim the Postoffice Department, in all of its branches, is self-sustaining; that is, there is no other tax, only what stamps that are cancelled, which pays all the expenses of the postal service. B says it does not pay free delivery and all other postal service. He says there are other taxes levied to keep it up."—S. P., Nettle Lake, O.

The report of the auditor of the Postoffice Department covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, shows that the total revenues for the department for that period were $102,354,579 and the expenditures $107,249,298, leaving a deficit of $4,894,718.

It is not necessary that the postoffice should be absolutely self-sustaining. It has never been so. The service is constantly being extended, to meet the convenience of the people. The small deficit does not hurt Uncle Sam. Don't let any miserable, narrow-minded bigot prejudice you against rural free delivery. The expense is very small, compared with its convenience to the public, and it has come to stay.

Prof. Asa Gray.

"What did Asa Gray ever do to entitle his name to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame? Who was he? There are several school children in this neck o' woods who never heard of him, though some of us have been reading history for fifty years."—E. G. D. H., Oregon.

Prof. Asa Gray, of Harvard University, was the greatest botanist in the United States. He was born in 1810 and died in 1888. His work in botany revolutionized the science and the mode of teaching, not only in the United States, but in the world. He wrote a large number of scientific works on botanical subjects, and his different text-books thereon are used in all schools which teach this science. He is fully worthy a place in the Hall of Fame.

Cotton Factories.

"How many cotton factories are in operation in the United States at this time?"—L. B. A., Era, Tex.

We do not know the number of separate factories, nor does it matter. Cotton manufacturing is reckoned by the number of spindles in operation. In 1899 the United States had 18,000,000 spindles in operation to 32,000,000 on the continent of Europe and 45,000,000 in Great Britain.

Tearing Down Bills.

"If a company, after having obtained permission, should post a bill in my place of business, would I have a right to destroy that bill before the date had past?"—A. E. B., Black Creek, Wis.

Ask a lawyer what the state law may be in your state. We don't know, of course. But why should you desire to tear down a bill after giving permission to put it up?

Non-Legal Tender.

"If a person acepts a national bank note, silver certificate or any other currency that is not full legal tender, does he not accept with the full understanding that it is at his own risk?"—N. C. H., Wilsonville, Neb.

Certainly; but what risk is there in accepting these notes? The government holds bonds belonging to the banks to redeem their notes in full; and a silver certificate is redeemed in silver dollars at the Treasury.

Civil Service Examinations.

"An act has been passed by which a man must be five feet four inches before he can be examined by civil service commission for carrying mail or working in post office department. Can you please state when that law was passed, which party introduced it, and the vote of each party?"—E. W., Little Falls, Minn.

No such law was ever passed. It is a regulation of the Postoffice department. Congress can not, in legislation, descend to all the minutiae, but gives power to the officials of each department, and to the civil service commission, to make all needful rules and regulations covering such points.

Changing a Name.

"Please tell me what steps are necessary to have one's name legally changed. Who has control of such work?"—Reader, Wynne, Ark.

Each state has its own laws on this subject. In some it requires an act of the legislature; in others, it can be done by a court. Ask a lawyer what the method is in your state.

Cattle and Horses.

W. C. E., Larrabee, Iowa: Herding of cattle, sheep and horses is carried on throughout the high plateau portion of the United States, from Texas, New Mexico and Arizona to Montana and Idaho. Of course the hides of animals dying on the ranges are sold to dealers. You will find the stock men utilize everything that can be sold.

RUSSIA'S MARCH TO WARM WATER

As Russia was Oriental in her origin, so she moves to the Orient by innate and congenital compulsion, says Scribner's Magazine. It has been pointed out that the sea alone stopped the Cossacks in the Seventeenth century, and when they got to work again in the Nineteenth the Russians crossed the Pacific and pushed on to within a few miles of San Francisco, long before the first "prairie schooner" sailed over two plains.

The map of Asia is a Russian stepladder; the Urals, Western Siberia, Eastern Siberia, Baikalia, Kamchatka, the Amur, Manchuria, the Steppe, Khiva, Turkestan, the Merv oasis, Bokhara, Samarkand; these are the rungs she has climbed. Persia, Kashgar, Afghanistan, India itself—unless a mightier force than herself bar the way, her feet will be here in the fullness of time. The "half south" in her course is shown by the gradual descent of her naval base in the far East; Petropavlofsk, Nikolaiefsk, Vladivostok, Port Arthur.

If you would understand Russia and interpret and forecast aright the march of great events never forget that, for her, eastward the course of empire takes its way; that as the sap rises, as the sparks fly upward, as the tides follow the moon, so Russia goes to the sunrise and the warm water.

This is what the history of Siberia strikingly illustrates and it is from this point of view that the great Siberian railway derives its chief significance.

Doesn't Care Which.

A woman goes to the theatre to either laugh or cry, she doesn't much care which.—Philadelphia Record.

Rheumatism

No disease makes a person feel older.

It stiffens the joints, produces lameness, and makes every motion painful.

It is sometimes so bad as wholly to disable, and it should never be neglected.

Elsie B. Kirk, Box 247, Montezuma, Iowa, had it in her hips and limbs so that she could not sleep; Mrs. Hattie Turner, Bolivar, Mo., had it so severely she could not lift anything and could scarcely get up or down stairs; W. H. Shepard, Sandy Hook, Conn., was laid up with it, was cold even in July, and could not dress himself.

According to testimonials voluntarily given, these sufferers were permanently relieved, as thousands have been, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which corrects the acidity of the blood on which rheumatism depends and builds up the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Pierce's FAVORITE Prescription For the cure of those CHRONIC WEAKNESSES and Complaints of Females FULL DIRECTIONS

A Mother's True Friend

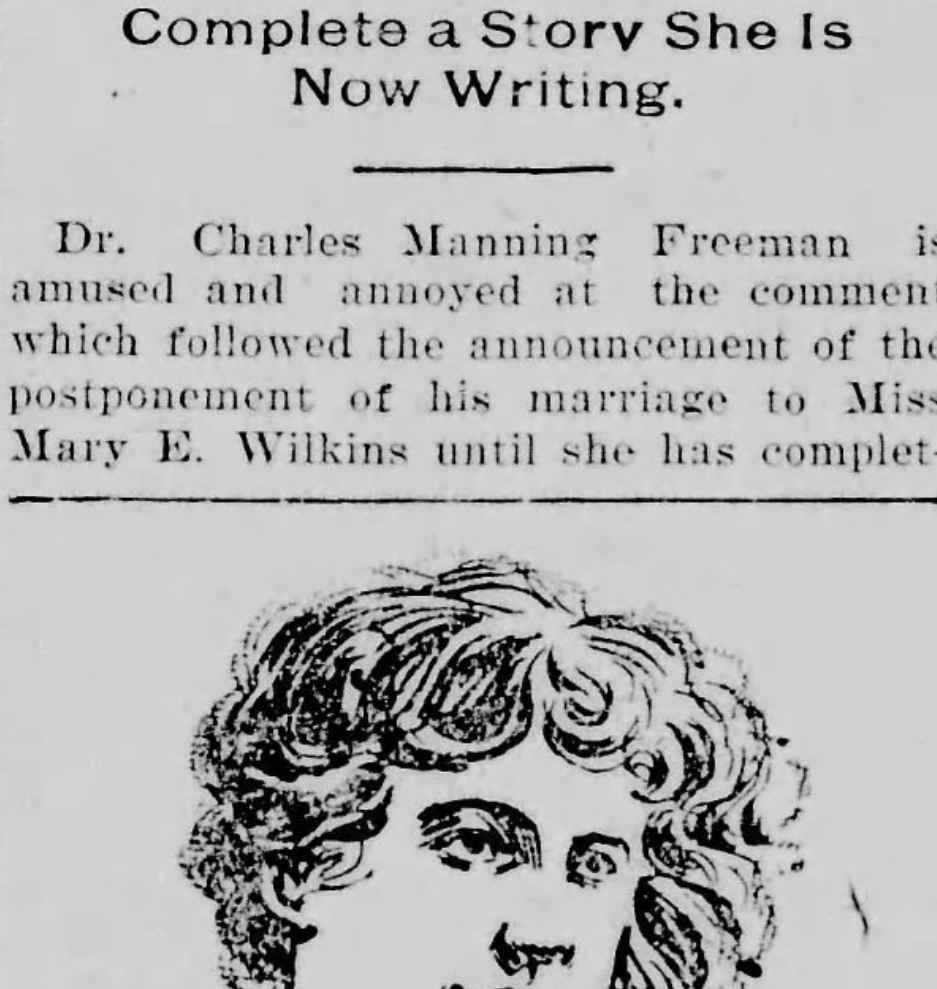
"I would like to express my gratitude for the benefit received from your wonderful medicine, 'Favorite Prescription,'" writes Mrs. H. C. Anderson, of South Britain, New Haven Co., Conn., (Box 33). "During the first month of pregnancy I could not keep anything on my stomach. Was so sick that I had to go to bed and stay for weeks. I tried different doctors, but with little benefit. I read about many being helped by using your medicine so I thought I would give it a trial. I began to take your 'Favorite Prescription' in November and I had a nice little baby girl in February following. My baby weighed over eight pounds. I was only in hard labor about one hour and got along nicely during confinement; was up and dressed on the eighth day. I never had the doctor with me at all. My friends thought that I was sick a very short time. I think Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is indeed *a mother's true friend*, for it helped me wonderfully."

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION
MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG.
SICK WOMEN WELL.

MISS WILKINS' WEDDING

Postponed to Allow Her to Complete a Story She Is Now Writing.

Dr. Charles Manning Freeman is amused and annoyed at the comment which followed the announcement of the postponement of his marriage to Miss Mary E. Wilkins until she has completed her new novel, "A Fortune of Labor." In speaking of the matter, Dr. Freeman said:



MISS MARY E. WILKINS.

"I have just returned from a two days' visit with Miss Wilkins in her home in Massachusetts. We had intended that the public should know nothing of our intentions until Miss Wilkins had completed her new book, for the public announcement of our engagement means that she will receive daily a great number of letters, and as she is very conscientious, she will probably answer them all, which means so much time taken from her work.

"Though the date set for our marriage has been changed three times, our wedding will probably take place next month if Miss Wilkins' new book is finished by that time. Both Miss Wilkins and myself believe that it is best to get the book out of the way first. It is not possible to say how soon it will be finished.

"Miss Wilkins is a rapid writer. Sometimes she is able to write 5,000 words a day. The work is necessarily delayed because the story develops as she writes. She does not plan out her stories in advance, as has been stated."

DR. CHARLES MANNING FREEMAN.

PRESENTS FOR HIS WIFE.

"Halloa, old man, what have you in all those bundles?" asked a gay, airy young bachelor of a careworn, solemn-looking man as they met in a suburban railway train.

"Presents for my wife," was the sententious reply. "It's her birthday."

"Well, what you are bringing your wife in that package from your tailor's?" gayly pursued the bachelor.

"Trousers," was the answer.

"What?"

"Yes, I repeat—trousers. Just you listen. I had a birthday last November. My wife got me three or four beautiful lace handkerchiefs, such as women carry at afternoon teas and such places, and a black velvet hat with high feathers, one of the three-story kind that obstruct your view of the stage in the theatre. They looked mighty well on her, and she asked me if I wasn't having a nice birthday.

"Well, I didn't mind that very much, but when Christmas came I got another deal of the same sort. I gave my wife a pretty gold ring. She gave me a turquoise ring, too small to go over my knuckles, and she wears it now next to the one I gave her. But that wasn't the worst of it. She got her sister to give me some after-dinner coffee cups, and my sister to make me a lot of lace doilies. That was all I got for Christmas.

"To-morrow is my wife's birthday. In this package I am bringing her a pair of trousers, which I had made to my measure and which I shall wear. In this parcel is a pair of the best patent shoes, size 8½, a good deal too big for my wife; in this package is a meerschaum pipe and a packet of tobacco. Now, I don't see how she can fail to have a happy birthday, do you? I hope she'll enjoy it, for I want to get even for all the pretty things she has given me."—London Tit-Bits.

A Difference.

Askington—Who was your friend whom I saw you walking with this afternoon?

Teller—Hoh! He wasn't a friend; that's my brother-in-law.—Harper's Bazar.

SHOT AT FOR A BURGLAR

Experience of the Reformed Inebriate That Sobered Him for Life.

"If I should ever appear on the platform as a temperance lecturer," said the man with the red mustache to a New York Sun reporter, "I could preach my most effective sermon on a text derived from my own experience. You wouldn't think, to look at me now, that I had ever been a tippler, but I have been, and it was the incident that turned my appetite away from the seductive bowl that I should work up as the strong point of my lecture.

"I was quite a young fellow then and I was living in a boarding house in Twenty-third street. This house was a large one, and four of the boarders in it I have special cause for remembering. These four were a man named Donley who occupied a room on the fourth floor; and a young dentist named Maverick who had the rooms directly beneath Miss Chapman's. Although she lived in the house six months the only thing any of us knew about Miss Chapman was that she had magnificent diamonds. This sole piece of information was ascertained from observation, for wherever Miss Chapman went there went her rings and her sunbursts and her crescents as potent reminders of their owner's financial substantiality.

"One night in those days I got in about 2 a. m., more befuddled than usual. I stood on the steps awhile fumbling with the door key which I was unable to fit into the lock, and while thus engaged a man hurried up the steps and addressed me.

"'Hello!' he said. 'How fortunate I am to find somebody else coming in at this time—and somebody with a key, too. I went out without mine, and I feared I should have to awaken everybody by ringing the bell.'

"Stupefied as I was I didn't notice the man's appearance. Understanding him to say something about his key I unquestioningly took him for a boarder and when the door finally yielded to my patient endeavors I made no protest against his entering the house. He pushed in close behind me and went directly up the stairs. As for me, the effort of unlocking the door had been too much for me and I sat down on a chair in the hall to regain my equilibrium. In the few minutes I rested there I must have dozed, for the next thing of which I was conscious was a succession of blood-curdling feminine screams from somewhere in the upper regions. Then I realized that something terrible was taking place, but lacking both wit and strength to mount the stairs and offer assistance, I left the chair in the hall and stepped into the parlor and stood there wondering vaguely what would happen next. I had been standing there only a few seconds when a man's figure stole softly down the stairway and out at the front door. I understood, in a dull way, that I ought to try to stop the man, but my limbs and tongue were paralyzed and I remained an inert, lifeless lump, thinking and hearing nothing but the wild shrieks of the woman above.

"In the meantime other inmates of the house were out. Donley, on the fourth floor, happened to have in his trunk a weapon he had brought down from the country only a few weeks before. It was an old army revolver of 48 calibre and a foot and a half long. Donley was a light sleeper, and with the first scream he was out of bed and ransacking his trunk for the revolver. He finally found it and started downstairs. The screams issued from Miss Chapman's apartment and he headed for the door of her sitting room. That entrance was closed, but the bedroom door stood ajar and he rushed in. Miss Chapman was stretched out on the floor in a faint while her maid was huddled in a corner shrieking like a mad woman. The carpet was strewn with diamonds which Donley tread upon in his frantic search for the disturber of his peace. Being unable to gain either from Miss Chapman or her maid an explanation of what had occurred he hurried downstairs. On the second landing he met Maverick. The dentist was as pale as a ghost and he clutched Donley's shooting arm and held it tight. He said nothing, but with a kind of pantomime that would have been funny if it had not been so serious, he led the way a few steps down toward the first floor, then stopped and pointed through the open doorway into the parlor. Just outside the front windows was a street lamp whose light filtered through the lace curtains. In one of the beams of light I stood, motionless with liquor and terror. For an instant Donley and Maverick gazed upon me.

"'Trapped,' said Maverick. Then he released Donley's arm and Donley raised the army revolver. He was about to fire when he remembered that as a man and a Christian he ought to give even a burglar a chance for his life, and he leaned over the balustrade and asked, 'Who are you?'

"I heard his words distinctly and realized that he was speaking to me, but for the life of me I couldn't reply. Presently he said again: 'Who are you?' I really tried to speak then, but no sound escaped my lips.

"'I'll give you one more chance,' said Donley. 'If you don't answer me this time I'll blow you into the middle of Kingdom Come as quick as wink. Who are you?'

"What I suffered in those few moments no mortal can tell. I understood that my time had come if I didn't tell my name, but I was so thoroughly drunk that the enunciation of even one syllable was an utter impossibility. My legs were more pliable than my tongue, however, and as Donley fired they gave way beneath me and I sank to the floor just in time to escape the budget of ammunition stored away in that capacious revolver. I heard the bullet crash into the big mirror behind me, and then I found my voice.

"'Don't shoot again!' I cried. 'It is I! Donald Webster!'

"I was sick for two weeks after that. When I recovered they threatened to arrest me as an accomplice of the mysterious burglar, but as Miss Chapman and Elsie and the diamonds had disappeared there was nobody to push the suit except the landlady, and she considerately agreed to let me off if I would pay for the mirror which Donley had shot into smithereens. I gladly paid with the determination never to pay for another under like circumstances. And that resolution I have religiously adhered to, for I had enough of a jamboree that night to last a lifetime."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

His Cough.

"I understand that Mr. Billionson has a very serious cough."

"Yes," answered the campaign hustler. "I got fooled by that rumor last week. He has a cough, but it's only in his throat. It'll never get as far as his pocketbook."—Washington Star.

The Wisdom of Solomon.

Teacher—Who was the wisest man?

Little Boy—Solomon.

Teacher—Give an example of his wisdom.

Little Girl—He had 600 wives.—Detroit Free Press.

Not in Evidence.

"Lean on me," murmured the fat lover, tenderly.

The lady looked at him incredulously.

"Where?" she asked in uncontrollable surprise. For every cannibal knows that when a man weighs 290 pounds lean is something to be wished for rather than expected.—Somerville Journal.

STARK TREES PAY BEST by Test—74 YEARS. Largest Nursery. Fruit Book free. We PAY CASH WEEKLY & want MORE HOME & traveling salesmen
STARK BRO'S, LOUISIANA, MO.; Dansville, N.Y.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know it.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and $1. sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

Home of Swamp-Root.

LEFT HIM GUESSING.

Story to the Kith of How a Sgugestion to Steal Resulted in Reform.

The kith on the end of the bench in City Hall park shivered as he turned up his coat collar in the eager air, and hid his hands in as much of a pair of pockets as remained, says the New York Sun. Turning to the hobo who had seen better days, who was also endeavoring to dodge the nipping wind, he asked:

"Did you ever steal anything?"

"I was just thinking," the hobo of better days replied, "that my first attempt in the line of business of which you ask resulted in my reformation. That's what these literary chaps call a paradox. But I won't explain that now. I was in Boston. It will always be an interrogation point in my life as to how I drifted to Boston. It's the last place on the map to which men in our line should meander. But I got there. I reckon I must have been a sleepwalker at some stage of my existence. Were you ever there?"

"I didn't know 't if I wuz," replied the kith, with a gasp for ozone.

"Well, every woman you meet in Boston carries a handbag. It is what they called a reticule in my happy ladhood days. There are at least ten handbags in Boston to every walkingstick. I had been lingering around some of the historic places of the Hub two days, and not so much as a husk of a bean had I seen. The window shades of the eating places in Boston are always drawn. The hungry peri on the sidewalk is left to guess about the spread and groan within. Nothing makes a man long for a full salle-a-manger as a second day's expedition in search of belly timber. I had come to this sorrowful condition when the thought of stealing something held me up. When a man is very hungry he doesn't have to coax his imagination. It pursues the longing tenor of its own accord. I know mine did; it worked overtime at that."

"I reckon I ain't got none," yawned the kith, "'cause I can't work anythin', lest of all kin I git my old imagination up to thinkin' you ever worked."

"You never would get a job on the strength of your knowing anything about work, anyhow. But I wander. As I was saying, when a man is hungry he sees things. So when I met so many women in Boston carrying handbags containing remnants of luncheons for a rainy day, it was more than I could stand. To think of more than a thousand handbags for lunch remnants in a procession and me without the sight of a bean! It was tough. Every handout I ever got on the road came before me and guyed me, and called out to me to grab a handbag.

"So I waited until I saw the weakest, scrawniest sister in the moving throng, and I did not linger long to see such a one. I grabbed her reticule and John the piper's son's runaway was a snail stunt to the gait I made. I followed the crowd to the Common, the big resort in Boston. Strange, to say, I was not pursued. At least it seemed strange to me at the time, but when I sprang the catch on that reticule and looked into the depths of the receptacle I knew why I wasn't chased. I never had such a disappointment in my checkered career."

"I reckon you was expectin' to find a plum puddin' in it," said the kith, as he yawned again. "Dat epicune appytite of yourn will allus make you unhappy."

"Say, if I had found the vacuum on the inner circumference of a sinker it would have illuminated my countenance and satisfied that Tantalus torment which cried out for sustenance. But, my boy, the dame with the disappointing face and reticule hadn't been to a lunch party; not even a sassafras tea. She was outward bound to stay all night with one of the sisterhood."

"Youse got my curiosity excited, for onct. What was your find?" asked the kith, exposing his hands to the frosty night wind.

"I'll just keep you guessing on that. But I resolved then that stealing wasn't one of my accomplishments, and I've never had any inclination to grab anything since—not from a woman."

"I hear a man say onct dat dere is a woman in every case and youse seemed to had one in yourn," said the kith as he arose and stamped his feet on the asphalt until the noise startled the cop on the corner.

Proved.

Mudge—You see, a fellow I never saw before called me a liar, and I said if he didn't prove it I would lick him.

Yabsley—And did he prove it?

Mudge—Er—well—he did as far as concerned my statement that I would lick him.—Indianapolis Press.

A Test of Good Jam.

"No, Tommie dear, you don't get any more jam. Next time, when you have been a very good child, you get some more."

"Say, mother, do you think it will keep so long?"—Brooklyn Life.

What Would You Give

To be cured of catarrh? If you or your friends have this disease, you know how disagreeable it is. Its symptoms are inflamed eyes, throbbing temples, ringing noises in the ears, headaches, capricious appetite, and constant discharge of mucous. Fortunately its cure is not a question of what you will give, but what you will take. If you will take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great constitutional remedy, which thoroughly purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, you may expect to be completely and permanently cured. The good blood which Hood's Sarsaparilla makes, reaching the delicate passages of the mucous membrane, soothes and rebuilds the tissues and ultimately cures all symptoms of catarrh.

On the Inside.

Friend—How does it come, Pushington, that you, who have so frenziedly denounced monopolies and combinations, have sold your factory to the trust?

Manufacturer—Well, I—ah!—discovered that the best place to fight the octopus is from the inside.—Life.

MORPHINE

and all Drug Habits cured by Opacura.

A Permanent, Painless Home Cure.

If you use Morphine, Opium, Laudanum or any drug, Opacura will cure you. It never fails. It eliminates all desire for the drug, positively cures the disease without pain or suffering, and can be taken privately at home without inconvenience or detention from business. It is endorsed and used by LEADING PHYSICIANS, who testify to its merit in our book, which is mailed *(sealed)* to any one.

A Trial Treatment Sent Free.

We send in plain box a free trial treatment, sufficient to convince you, that Opacura will cure. Do not despair of ridding yourself of this terrible habit, but send for our FREE TRIAL. All correspondence is strictly confidential. Address

OPA SPECIALTY CO., Dept. 28 CHICAGO, ILL.

THE BLADE'S NEW OFFER

New Combination in Dinner Sets.

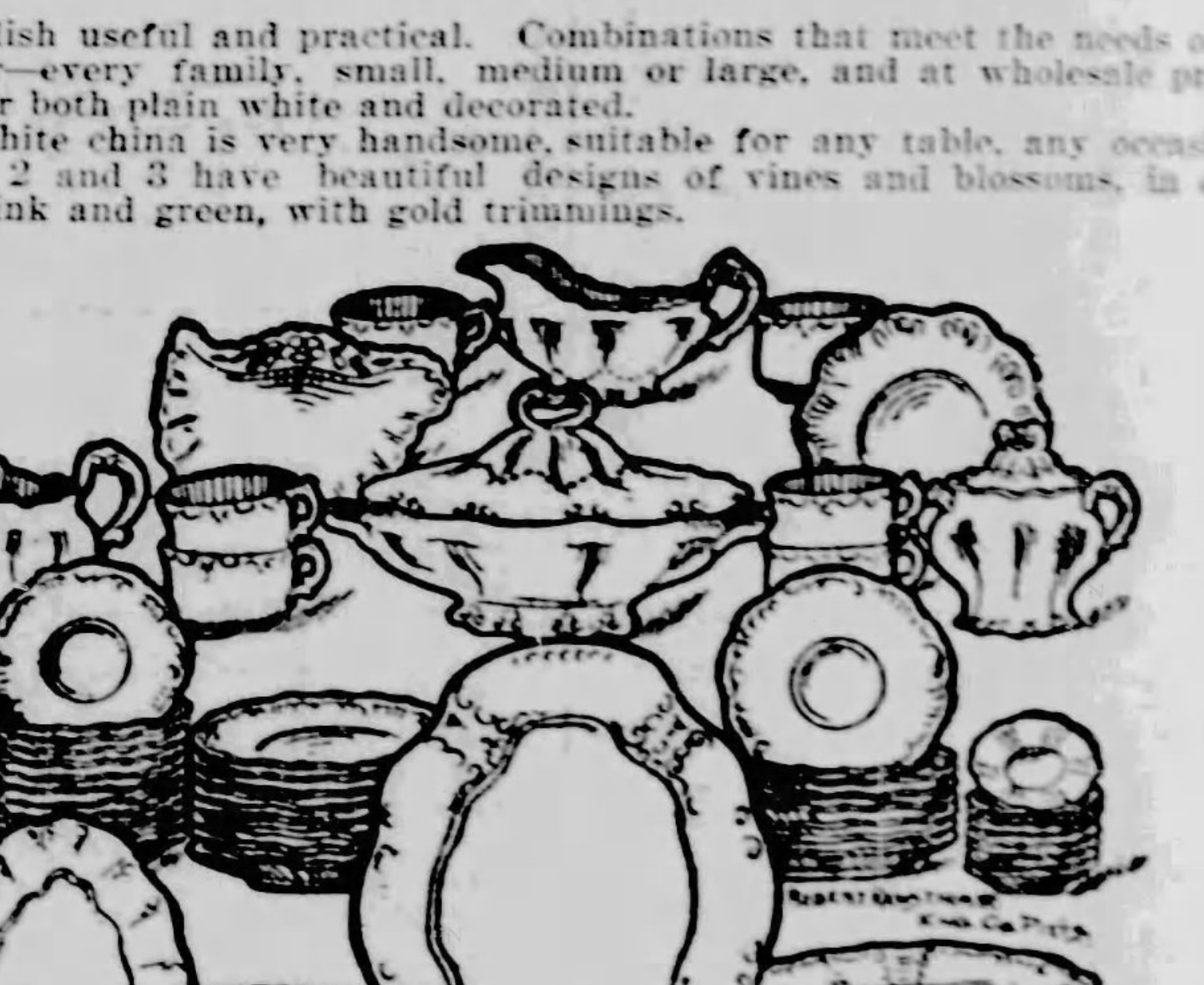
American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.



OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—45-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.25
Decorated 4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—8 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White.... ....$3.80
Decorated 5.00

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 4½-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White $5.50
Decorated 7.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing, and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle.

This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz: Peacock blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free:

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 13, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 19, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 32, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 35, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

THE FARMSTEAD.

SOME ANSWERS.

To Cure Pink Eye.

Feed your horse boneset in bran mash, one-half a package morning and evening, for two or three days; then one-third of a package twice a day for two or three more days; then smaller doses for several days. Give the horse moderate exercise, and care should be taken that he doesn't take cold. I have treated my horses as above stated, and had good success every time.—W. H. L.

The following very simple treatment will cure a case of pink eye in three days: Give the animal eight drops of tincture of aconite on its tongue every three hours during the day; feed bran mashes. Turn the animal out to grass where it can exercise; give at night one-half pint of raw linseed oil. Continue the treatment until the appetite returns; feed light food for ten days.—F. C., Redwood Falls, Minn.

Second Crop Sorghum.

Second crop sorghum will not kill stock if they are not allowed to eat too much at first, being put on it, while green, or after frost. If cut and cured, it is as good as first crop, if well matured. I have been raising it for several years, and have not lost a single head that I have fed it to.—W. H. L., Watonga, Okla.

Periodic Ophthalmia.

I have a four-year-old colt which has a white scum that starts in lower corner of an eye, and spreads over the ball in about one day, remains about two days, and then clears up. It is not always the same eye. It comes on once in about two or three months. Can you give me a remedy?—S. F. H., Paw Paw, Mich.

It is probably periodic ophthalmia. Bathe the eyes twice a day with cold water and after each bathing put in a little of the following: Acetate of lead, 10 grs.; tincture of opium, 10 drops, and water, 2 ozs.

INQUIRIES.

Grape Cuttings.

I wish to obtain a cutting from a grape vine that belonged to my grandfather, and am anxious to have the cutting grow. I hope the editor or one of The Blade readers, will tell me when to have a cutting made and how to treat it and when to plant it, to induce it to grow. I have tried making cuttings in February and immediately planting them, but they failed to grow.—F. F. V., Ewington, O.

Will some grape grower in The Blade family give the information?—Ed. Farmstead.

What Ails Her?

I have a mare that is in a run-down condition. She is very poor; her appetite is very good but she has no life; will bear the whip a great deal, while in a healthy condition will not allow the touch of a whip. Will you tell me what to do?—S. S. H., Kunkle, O.

The Farmstead will be glad to print any advice its readers may send.

What Can Be Done?

I have a 3-year old heifer which has two sores on each side of her udder. They somewhat resemble the holes left by worbles. They are situated just under the skin which hangs from the flank. There is a raw place about the size of a dollar around the hole. The disease is fatal, as three or four cows have died from it. Please give name of disease and cure.—E. E. L., Rock Cave, W. Va.

This is a new thing to the editor of the Farmstead. What is your advice, friends?

To Measure Corn.

Who can send for publication the rule asked for in this letter:

Will you please publish in your paper a rule for measuring corn in bed or bin?—W. T. M., Perkins, Okla.

Sheep Disease.

I would like you to inform us as to the disease in our sheep. I got them two months ago; they had a bad cough and were quite poor. They have got fat now, but still cough. I killed one, which had white spots on its liver, and a small animal shaped like a leaf with a head. It curled up when touched. If there is any cure, please state.—C. N., Wabash, Wash.

Will some reader name this disease, and tell the best thing to do?—Ed. Farmstead.

A Hungry Animal.

We have a 2-year-old heifer that was all right until she was about one year old. Then she commenced to get poor. She has a good appetite, but slobbers when she eats. She seems to feel all right, but she gets poorer all the time. She is out hunting something to eat all of the time and then when she comes in in the evening we give her oats and then she goes to the corn crib and eats corn. If you can give us any information we would be glad to hear from you soon.—L. H. T., Tilley, Neb.

Our readers are asked to suggest what to do in this case.—Ed. Farmstead.

Roup in Fowls.

My fowls have some disease. They act as though they were chewing something or swallowing something; go moping around, and do not eat very well; have a kind of cough or whoop, like whooping-cough. What shall I do?—L. T., Belvidere, Neb. We submit the query to our poultry raisers for a tested remedy.—Ed. Farmstead.

Lame in One Foot.

My horse appears to be lame in the right front foot. Travels very well over smooth ground but limps considerable on stony ground. Think the cause is a strain in coffin joint. It it should be, please give me treatment. When reshod it causes her to limp more than when she wore old shoes.—Subscriber, Alton, Nev.

Will some one send an approved formula for strain?—Ed. Farmstead.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

How to Outwit This Pest of Our Wheat Fields.

W. B. Hall, of this state, has the following valuable letter in the American Agriculturist:

The past season has been one of universal wheat failure throughout Ohio and adjoining states and farmers are uncertain as to the next crop. Wheat sown after September 28 and October 1 was practically free from the fly in the fall last year and went into winter with a prospect of a full average yield. Had it not been for the early sown fields that bred enough fly to stock the nation, these late sown fields would have given a yield of 25 to 30 bushels per acre. We had climatic conditions through May which were the most favorable for the development and propagation of the fly: the consequence was that the late sown fields were attacked and rendered nearly in the same condition that the early sown fields were when they went into winter.

If the wheat plant were the only food plant on which the fly would thrive, a discontinuance of the crop for a series of years would prove an effective measure. But we find the flies will propagate on barley and rye, also that they will vary their time of appearance to suit their environment, from one brood annually in the northwest to five or six broods in the southern states. Knowing these facts, it remains for farmers to study well our soil, our climatic conditions, and so arrange our seed time that we shall throw the calculations of the fly out of balance. If in a few years they seem to adjust themselves to the change, we must again seek to outwit them by a change of date.

Much can be accomplished by a thorough preparation of the seed bed and a liberal supply of food plant so that the crop can outgrow the ravages of this pest.

I would like to add a word or two in regard to sowing strips or plats of decoy wheat, as has been recommended. There are a few objections. If, for instance, a field of heavy clover is plowed down and fitted, and a border of one or two rods sown to a decoy crop there will be trouble when this decoy crop is turned under. The plowing will bring to the surface the partially decomposed clover and this will require an outlay of labor to put in proper condition for seeding; more work than the ordinary farmer is willing to expend, consequently this plan will not be completely followed out except by the few who are thorough. My judgment is that the fly will not be very troublesome to the wheat the coming season, as undoubtedly the parasitic enemies have increased in proportion to the increase of the fly, and will tend to hold them in check. One thing which confirms me in this belief is that I have placed the so-called "flaxseeds" or pupae, in a breeding cage, and on examination I find fully 80 per cent. of them dried or shriveled up, as though by some disease. It may be a wise provision, as in the case of the chinch bug and the cloverleaf beetle, that when an enormous or abnormal outbreak occurs an epidemic disease reduces them to a normal condition.

Raise Mules.

The raising of a moderate number of mules is good practice on every farm. Just now there is a strong demand, good animals selling readily for $135 to $150 per head, with ready outlet for sound animals from Kentucky and other states in the middle south. While these high prices cannot be expected at all times, it costs but little to raise mule colts. They are hardy, grow rapidly, are subject to but few ailments and when three years old can be broken and put to work, more than earning their keep the first season and being ready for full work the following season. Every farmer should have one or more mule colts each year.

Best for Mutton.

No breed of sheep stands so high with mutton-eaters as the Southdown. In quality of meat they stand in the front rank. The mutton is tender, juicy, fine-grained, of high flavor, and yields a large proportion of good meat both to live and dead weights. The Southdown is the oldest of the black-faced mutton breeds and has been used largely in the perfection of the other dark-faced breeds.

It is the smallest in size of any of them and with the finest, densest wool. Their tidy, neat forms constitute them easy keepers and the lambs, when well fed, are ready for market at any age. They stand among the first for early maturing qualities, yield a good fleece, are good grazers, hardy and well adapted to keep on hilly, broken land.

Barren Corn Stalks.

The University of Illinois agricultural experiment station has sent out an inquiry concerning barren corn stalks. It says:

"It is a well known fact that some of the stalks of corn in all fields do not produce ears. The per cent. of barren stalks in the ordinary field is unknown. These stalks use their share of the fertility of the soil, and shade those which bear ears, without giving any practical return to the farmer. It is to the interest of the farmer, then, to reduce the number of barren stalks in his fields, and, if possible, to eliminate them altogether."

The station requests farmers to cooperate with it in the work of ascertaining the percentage of these barren stalks, and to report the result of their experiments. Select an average spot in the corn field and count out a plat ten hills square. Count all of the stalks in the plat and place the number in the proper column, headed "Number of stalks." Then count all the stalks in the plat that bears no ears, and place in column headed, "Number barren stalks." Repeat in two or three places in the field.

RESPECTED HIS MEMORY.

She entered the office of the tombstone company and the clerks immediately became sad of countenance.

"Is there anything I can do for you?" asked the chief mourner.

"Yes; my husband, John T. Abernathy, has died, and I would like to secure some suitably engraved headstone—something with an appropriate inscription, if you please."

"Certainly, madame, right this way. Now, here is a very pretty thing in the stone line. Right over this cross we would carve: 'Here lies John T. Abernathy, and—'"

"Ah, sir," interrupted the widow, "you must think me cruel. I would not say 'Here lies.' That was one of his faults in life, and I will not follow him with the accusation now that he has gone."—Denver Times.

The Sultan.

"What," asked the Sultan, casually, "is the meaning of dun?"

"Done," replied the Imperial Tutor in English, quite misunderstanding his majesty, "is a principal part of do."

"Ah, I begin to understand!" muttered the monarch, starting violently. "The powers imagine if they dun me enough they will eventually do me!"

Then the royal brow darkened, and the order went forth that the Sultan would personally review his troops in a sham massacre later in the day.—Detroit Journal.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and sub- better tone
my presence, this 6th day week and the
A. D. 1886.
[Seal] A. W. n over the slow
months. Prices
Hall's Catarrh Cure i re looking for an
and acts directly on t Territory wools
cous surfaces of the s ine medium and fine
timonials, free. staple at 54. Fleece
F. J. CHENE at any time during
Sold by Druggist ths and several heavy
Hall's Family P as sold to manufac-

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

Fate of the Fiddler, a novel by H. C. MacIlwaine, is a remarkably vivid picture of pioneer life in its various phases. The wild country, the absolute silence, the freedom from all restraint are portrayed in so vigorous a manner, that the scenes passing in review leave an indelible impression on the mind of the reader. The characters are drawn with as great a degree of realism, while the power and virility of the work are sustained until the closing chapter is finished and the evening sun going down behind the western hills shines on Gerald Somers, the conquerer.

Published by the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

"Put it in Martha, put it in. Old coats like old friends, are not to be discarded." This from Mr. Samuel Jackson, an American politician and a gentleman of the old school, on the eve of his departure for France, where he is to serve in the capacity of Minister from the United States. Martha, who is attending to the packing of their belongings, is his worthy wife, for Mr. Jackson happens to be a fortunate man both in his marriage and career. The gentleman, though he had served several terms in both houses of Congress, is scarcely prepared for the new life which awaits him in the French capital, and what befalls the pair during their residence abroad, is told in a most interesting fashion in Mr. Lloyd Brice's story of Friends in Exile.

The book has all the marked characteristics of Mr. Brice's fine literary style, and will be found an exceedingly clever and entertaining type of modern literature.

Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

A very beautiful new edition of Ramona is issued by Little, Brown and Company, Boston. To say aught of the story itself would be unnecessary, but to the admirers of its author, Helen Hunt Jackson, these two volumes, in which it now appears will give great pleasure. The volumes are printed upon fine paper of a creamy tint, in clear type, and handsomely bound. There is also a de luxe binding.

The people who have enjoyed the stories of Jules Verne, which are so ingeniously constructed as to make the wildest incidents wear an air of probability, will be entertained with the story entitled, The Moon Metal, by Garrett P. Serviss. Published by Harper & Bros., New York.

King Stork of the Netherlands is story of the early days of the Dutch Republic by Albert Lee, the author of the historical romances The Gentleman Pensioner and The Key of the Holy House. The Spaniards held sway over the Netherlands, and in the determination of King Philip to bring the people back to Romanism, great cruelties had been inflicted upon them, but under the leadership of William the Silent, Prince of Orange, the Netherlanders resisted, and refused to be treated as slaves.

D. Appleton and Company are the publishers.

The name of Russia has come to be associated, in fiction at least, with intrigue, government spies, plots and counterplots, in short a place where people wishing to preserve their safety must become mere items or machines who think and act only by order of the Czar. All these characteristics are present in Max Pemberton's latest story, The Footsteps of a Throne, a love romance in which the leading personages are a Russian princess, and a titled Englishman.

Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Professor Jesse Macy, of Iowa College, and the author of The English Constitution, has written a volume which is a study of the American party system. It is called Political Parties in the United States. This system produced by the peculiar political conditions existing in this country differs from that of any other. "The old Federal party," writes the author, "died because it was un-American in the form of its organization." He also says that under the party names of Whig and Democrat the system reached a high degree of perfection, but because party machinery and public opinion were not well adjusted the parties went to pieces and the Civil War was the result.

The volume is a valuable addition to The Citizens' Library of Economics, Politics and Sociology, edited by Professor Richard T. Ely. It is published by The Macmillan Company, New York.

Eros and Psyche, that beautiful fairy storly of the ancient Greeks has been retold after Apuleius by Paul Carus, and published in pretty form, with illustrations made by Paul Thurman. These appeared for the first time in Leipsic, and are wonderful in their conception and execution, both being in complete harmony with classical ideals. In themselves they are a reason for the being of this pretty volume.

The Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago.

Around the story of the ancient society of the Rosicrucians always rests a certain interest as to the philosophy and the ethics which set them apart as a mystic order from the rest of the world. In this country has arisen a society supposed to be governed by many of the laws that controlled the older body. One of its members, writing under the name of Rosicruiciae is the author of Evotion of Immortality.

Eulian Publishing Company, Salem, Mass.

The Story of China is a narrative of affairs in the Celestial Kingdom as they exist to-day, and of the events leading up to the present conditions. It is by P. Edwards, and published by J. B. Lippincott Company. The text is embellished with many illustrations and the story is told in clear, terse style which soon places the reader in possession of the leading facts regarding Chinese affairs. He makes it plain that Western people do not understand Orientals or know how to deal with them, though the knowledge is being, in some respects, gained rapidly.

Chatwood is made up of a series of short essays in prose which have been published from time to time in the Sunday School Times, where they found marked favor. They have all sorts of subjects, such as occur to one who is watchful of what is going on in the world. Many of them are illustrated by anecdotes, and in all there is the common sense of right living, words that will prove healthful under many trying circumstances.

T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York, are the publishers.

Johnson's Physical Culture has just been issued by the B. F. Johnson Publishing Co., Richmond, Va. It is intended for both home and school use.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The [illegible] u Have Always Bought

Bea[illegible]

Sign[illegible] at H. Fletcher.

WOMEN MUST SLEEP.

Avoid Nervous Prostration.

If you are dangerously sick what is the first duty of your physician? He quiets the nervous system, he deadens the pain, and you sleep well.

Friends ask, "what is the cause?" and the answer comes in pitying tones, nervous prostration. It came upon you so quietly in the beginning, that you were not alarmed, and when sleep deserted you night after night until your eyes fairly burned in the darkness, then you tossed in nervous agony praying for sleep.

MRS. A. HARTLEY.

You ought to have known that when you ceased to be regular in your courses, and you grew irritable without cause, that there was serious trouble somewhere.

You ought to know that indigestion, exhaustion, womb displacements, fainting, dizziness, headache, and backache send the nerves wild with affright, and you cannot sleep.

Mrs. Hartley, of 221 W. Congress St., Chicago, Ill., whose portrait we publish, suffered all these agonies, and was entirely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; her case should be a warning to others, and her cure carry conviction to the minds of every suffering woman of the unfailing efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The author, B. F. Johnson, has drawn his simple, practical directions from his own experience and can therefore speak with authority. The little book is well gotten up, with excellent illustrations which add to its value. Both teachers and parents will find it of great benefit, and it ought to have a wide circulation.

In The Beacon Biographies comes the biography of Sam Houston, written by Sarah Barnwell Elliott. It is a charming story of a life which, the author well says, was so interwoven with public affairs," that it was exceedingly difficult to draw a true picture in so limited a space. The principal events have been, however, so carefully arranged with reference to each other as to have the effect of a larger volume. It is a valuable addition to this series of little books, of which Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

A most charming book for children is a collection of stories told by Charles Battell Loomis and illustrated in the most delightful way by F. T. Cary. Just a look between the covers will be sufficient to attract the boy or girl who can laugh at funny things and enjoy the impossible as if they were possible.

Yankee Enchantments include about twenty stories, each one as captivating as the others. They differ from the old-fashioned fairy tales, inasmuch as the wonderful things that happen are made to do so with the everyday things familiar to us all.

McClure, Phillips & Co. are the publishers.

A story of suffering; of wanderings through trackless forests; of a hunt for lost ones in the hands of Indians; of horrors unspeakable inflicted by the savage foe—all of these things are to be found in the story by Mary P. Wells Smith which makes the last of the Young Puritan's series, called The Young and Old Puritans.

The publishers are Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Two Little Street Singers is a very pretty story carrying with it a good influence for its young readers is told by Nora A. M. Roe about a girl and a boy who make a living by singing and dancing upon the street to the accompaniment of their tambourines, and also add to the gains of Tonio, who passes for their father. Finally the beauty of the little girl and the bravery of the boy win her a home in the country with some good people, to whom she proves a good angel. Both children, after going through a great deal of trouble, are finally well provided for and happy.

Lee & Shepard are the publishers.

Great rejoicing among the little folks will be the effect when they learn that there is really a new Pepper book to read, and that their old friends the five little Peppers and the homely but delightful brown house is brought to their knowledge again by the author of the former stories, Margaret Sidney. It is called The Adventures of Joel Pepper. Joel, the hero of this narrative is a real harum-scarum boy, who is always getting into trouble and always finding his way out, but so loveable in spite of his pranks that he is readily forgiven for his mischievous deeds.

The Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston.

Don Martin, the son of the American consul at the capital of Valencia, in southeastern Spain, has a series of adventures which are related by Elbridge S. Brooks for the entertainment of boy readers, under the title of In Defense of the Flag.

The time was just before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when the Spanish people were so inflamed against the "pigs of Americans," as they derisively called them, as to seriously endanger those who chanced to be on Spanish soil at that time.

D. Lothrop Company, Boston, publishes the book.

Received.

From Little, Brown & Co., Boston:
The Christmas Angel. By Katharine Pyle. $1.25.
From B. F. Johnson Publishing Co., Richmond, Va.:
Johnson's Physical Culture.
From the Eulian Publishing Company, Salem, Mass.:
Evolution of Immortality. By Rosicrucrae. $1.00.
From R. F. Fenno & Co., New York:
Nella, The Heart of the Army. By Philip V. Mighels. $1.25.
From Doubleday & McClure Co., New York:
Life of Henry George. By Henry George, jr. $1.50.
From Charles Scribner's Sons, New York:
The Queen versus Billy. By Lloyd Osbourne; $1.50; and
The American Slave Trade. By John R. Spears. $2.50.
From Doubleday, Page & Co.:
The Theatre and Its People. By Franklin Files. $1.25;
The Lane That Had No Turning. By Gilbert Parker. $1.50; and
The Lady of Dreams. By Una L. Silberad. $1.50.
From Harper & Bros., New York:
The Road to Nowhere. By L. B. Morse. $1.50;
Rafualand. By W. H. Wilson. $1.50; and
Mother Goose for Grown-Ups. By George W. Carryl. $1.50.
From Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia:
Faiths of Famous Men. Edited by John Kenyon Kilbourn. $2.00.
From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:
Russia and the Russians. By Edmund Noble. $1.50; and
The Last Refuge. By Henry B. Fuller. $1.50.
From Thomas Y. Crowell, New York:
Helps for Ambitious Girls. By William Drysdale. $1.50; and
Dames and Daughters of Colonial Days. By Geraldine Brooks. $1.50.
From C. M. Clark Publishing Co., Boston:
Quincy Adams Sawyer. By Charles Felton Pidgin. $1.50.
From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York:
The Winning of the West. By Theodore Roosevelt. 25 cents; and
Daniel O'Connell. By Robert Dunlop. $1.50.
From D. Appleton & Co., New York:
The Eagle's Heart. By Hamlin Garland. $1.50;
Art of Writing English. By J. M. D. Meiklejohn. $1.50;
The Brass Bottle. By F. Anstey. $1.50.
From the Saalfield Publishing Co., Akron, O.:
The First Capture. Revolutionary Story. By Harry Castleman. 75 cents.
From Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago:
The Bandit Mouse. Pictures by Bart. $1.25.
From Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York:
The Case and Exceptions. By Frederick Trevor Hill. $1.25.

CHINESE FINGER NAILS

Marks of Social Standing That Sometimes Attain Eighteen Inches.

In China long finger nails are a mark of gentility. They are an indication that their possessor is a gentleman of leisure. When they are excessively long, approaching the dignity of talons, as they sometimes do, they indicate that the gentleman—or ladyl—attached to them has passed the mere gentility line, and has become a full-fledged aristocrat. In Annam, where the finger nail habit has persisted for hundreds and perhaps thousands of years, these signs-manual of extreme gentility sometimes attain, by careful cultivation, the length of six or eight inches, and instances are on record where a length of sixteen and even eighteen inches has been attained.

This custom prevails generally throughout what is known as Indo-China, which includes Siam, Burmah, Cambodia, Laos and the Shan states, etc. It is also common throughout the Chinese empire, more especially in the southern provinces.

Well-to-do merchants and storekeepers content themselves with encouraging the growth of one or two nails only, usually those of the fore and middle fingers; officials, according to their grade, may cultivate a larger number of claws, of a proportionately exaggerated length. The wives of merchants are also fond of this sort of display. In cases where the exigencies of the domestic situation call for some degree of toil in the household, protectors, usually of silver or some base metal, are worn as sheaths over the projecting talons. Nails measuring an inch and a quarter or an inch and a half in length are quite common in China and, as has been remarked, claws extending ten or twelve times that length are by no means rare in the neighboring states.

It is said that some of the Annamese noblemen never have their nails cut from the time of birth. In such cases, of course, the poor creatures are practically helpless and have to rely on servants entirely for assistance in the discharge of the most common offices, being unable to either clothe or feed themselves.

LESSON TAUGHT THE CARELESS CLERK

"Black neckties, if you please."

Drummond, the salesman, stared across the counter at the speaker as if his thoughts were in Egypt, says the Youth's Companion.

"What is it?" he said at last.

"Black neckties. Silk."

Drummond threw a box down. The customer opened it. "These are red—and not silk," he said, quietly.

"Nobody wears black silk now," Drummond said, yawning and looking indifferently at the plain old man before him. Then he took up the box and threw it back into its place.

"Have you none of the kind I want?" asked the old man.

"No; that kind of goods went out years ago. We don't keep 'em," said the salesman, insolently.

"There are plenty of black silk ties," said Sanders, the man at the next counter, in an undertone.

"I know; but what's the good of bothering with an old back number like that? Methodist preacher. I'll bet 5 to 1. But I was telling you about my cousins, the Harts. The three brothers all left the village and came up to town. One is now a railway boss, one a banker and the third is a sugar man. All of them millionaires."

"A lucky family! How was it?"

"They all had capital to start with. The man with capital wins out every time."

"Perhaps you have neckties — black silk?" the old man said to Sanders. He had been lingering near the counter.

"I think there are some, sir," said Sanders, taking down some boxes. He opened one after another, but there were no ties of the kind the old man wanted.

Drummond, with a half-amused stare at the persistent customer, turned away to gossip and giggle with a salesgirl. Sanders anxiously took down box after box.

"I am afraid I'm giving you a great deal of trouble," said the old man, kindly.

"That's what I'm here for," said the salesman, pleasantly. "I'm sure I shall find them." The box was found at last and a necktie of the right width chosen, wrapped and handed to the troublesome customer with a smile.

The next morning Sanders received a printed slip, notifying him of his promotion in the store. Drummond also received a slip, but it informed him that after the end of the next week his services would no longer be required by Colton & Co. Underneath the printed form were written the words, "Civility and efficiency are capital as well as money. You will fail because you have neither."

"Who was the old bore?" demanded Drummond in a fury.

"It was John Colton, the silent partner of the firm," said one of the men.

Like Some Brothers.

"Yes, they're like brothers, aren't they?"

"Nonsense! They're fighting all the time."

"Of course. That's what I mean."—Philadelphia Press.

Ample Justification.

"Give the origin and deriviation of the word 'pelf,'" said the teacher.

"It was invented by some poet who needed a good rhyme for 'self,'" answered the literary young woman of the class.—Chicago Tribune.

Making a Date.

Master of the hounds—At 9 o'clock the hunt will begin—do you carry a watch?

Assistant—No, sir.

Master of the hounds—Well, it doesn't matter. At 9:30 the factory whistle in the village will blow, and half an hour before that you may let the dogs out.—Fliegende Blaetter.

PIMPLES

on the face, eczema, tetter, freckles, blackheads, ring worm, blotches, and all skin disorders can be cured with

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

Price 50 Cents a Box.

HEISKELL'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS

Purify the blood and tone the system.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia

Rescued From Drink

Heroic Work of a Girl in Saving Her Brother From Drunkenness.

Put a Remedy in His Coffee and Without His Knowledge of the Secret Was Completely Cured.

The terrible evil of drunkenness has at last found a conqueror. Miss Mary Roberts, of 1033 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Cal., will gladly tell any lady who will write her how she saved her brother from ruin, and her words burn with a new hope to every woman who would rescue a son, brother or husband from the scourge of drunkenness.

MISS MARY ROBERTS.

"May every mother, sister or daughter learn from my experience, is my devout hope, and in thus making public the story of our private misfortune and subsequent blessings it is my earnest desire that every woman read in my words the way to happiness not only for herself but for the man who is struggling with the curse of liquor upon him. Dr. Haines, who discovered Golden Specific, is deserving of woman's homage, and I am glad to know that he will send a free trial package of the remedy to every woman who writes him.

"Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 3161 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will mail the remedy to you in a plain, sealed package and thus you can begin the cure at once. The remedy is odorless and tasteless and you need have no fear of discovery."

AMERICAN WOMEN ARE SLANGY

May Wright Sewall Scolds Women for Their Limited English.

"I GUESS YOU'RE NOT SO MUCH."

American women are slangy—shockingly, unpardonably slangy. Mrs. May Wright Sewall has said so and of course it is so. Mrs. Sewall, who, as everyone knows, is the president of the International Council of Women, the other day went so far as to reprimand her sister club women of Milwaukee upon their careless use of the mother tongue, says the Chicago Chronicle. It is a disgrace to the American nation, so Mrs. Sewell says, that our women should be so negligent of their mode of speech. The mothers of the nation mold the character and thought of the nation and they should not for a moment forget the dignity and responsibility of their position. The mother who permits herself to be "jarred" cannot hope to raise a son who will not at least declare himself "bug house."

Of course, it must be understood that Mrs. Sewell was not familiar with these phrases, but, as she explained, "that is what one hears the boys say."

"NOT ON YOUR TINTYPE."

It is an astonishing fact that these phrases cling perniciously to the older mind, for how many times a day does one hear an elderly person making Mrs. Sewell's half-apologetic statement, "as the boys say." There is no doubt that mothers must and should know what their children are doing and saying, but why remember all these shocking little turns of language? That is Mrs. Sewall's point, and she illustrated it most excellently by remembering herself a number of phrases which the average boy would forget in a month's time.

The president of the International Council of Women admonished her Milwaukee sisters, telling them plainly and in so many words that it is not at all good form to say of a neighbor, or even of a stranger, "she has a bat in her belfry." American women remember this: When at a reception, no matter how unbecoming the hostess' gown or how poor the refreshments, never remark in however a guarded an undertone, "Wouldn't that rattle your slats?" Mrs. Sewall says these very expressions have marked American women all over the world as—well, as American women.

Mrs. Sewall went to the heart of the matter and took as illustration for her talk the club women of America as they are represented at the biennial convention of the National Federation of Woman's clubs, held in Milwaukee, last spring. She quoted a woman prominent at this gathering as saying she had never heard so much slang as was used by the delegates. "To think," said Mrs. Sewall, "that the club women of this country should be forced by a limited vocabulary to resort to the use of slang when met in national council." Not, as was afterward explained, that the women were familiar with the popular slang of the day. They chose the older phrases which are now so frequently heard as to give the impression among many unthinking people that they are really to be found in the dictionary. Fortunately for their dignity, at least so Mrs. Sewall thinks, women do not follow the fad in slang.

"WOULDN'T THAT JAR YOU?"

Indeed it takes a very clever person to keep in fashion with his slang, for it is undoubted that there is a fashion in slang. The phrase of to-day is obsolete to-morrow and the person who uses it is an "old foggy" to his more careful friends. If one would keep in touch with the growth of slang, he must make a business of attending the vaudeville, for it is there that new slang originates. The artists of the burnt cork and old clothes are authority for slang, and anything they may perpetrate upon an innocent public immediately finds its place in popular favor. The vaudeville favorite may just by accident give an odd turn to plain Anglo-Saxon words. The gallery laughs and the rest of the house "follows suit," not half knowing what it is all about. And it is safe to say the newsboys will be bandying the phrase on the street corners early the next morning, and that within a week it will have won its way into the hearts and minds of the people.

It may be a year, or two years, or even longer, before clubwomen in national assembly will give the new slang recognition, but sooner or later some mother will bring it forward, with the apologetic, "as my son says." It may be shocking for some of the women to so forget themselves, but it is quite logical, and as some woman has said in the defense of her sex, "it is proof that American women are good mothers." But of course this argument has no weight with Mrs. Sewall, who takes little interest in mothers' meetings.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEADS.

A hundred years ago French was the most widely spoken of European tongues. But its lead was a precarious one, for Russia ran it hard with her difficult speech, and German had but some half-million users less than Russia, says a London newspaper. More than 30,000,000 employed the tongue of the Teuton, the patrons of Russia fell just short of 31,000,000 and the supporters of French only passed that number by a bare half-million. Spanish, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, was in 26,000,000 mouths, of which more than half were outside of Spain itself. Spanish was then, indeed, the paramount colonial language. Sixteen millions of non-Europeans spoke it; only a beggarly 1,250,000 made use of French.

English—our crisp, eloquent, familiar mother tongue!—was the dark horse of the philological stable. Fourteen millions spoke it in Europe, 5,000,000 and odd in the states, and 750,000 elsewhere. Amazing fact!—a hundred years since but 20,000,000 employed the tongue of Shakespeare! Of those who spoke seven important European languages—160,000,000 in all—one-sixteenth alone used English.

And to-day? English has leaped from twenty to six-times twenty, from the fifth place among European tongues to the first.

A Fine Legal Point.

"Excuse me, sir, but that's a fine legal point that has just come up in West Virginia."

"What point is that?"

"Why, a horse attached to a carriage in which Postmaster General Smith was riding ran away with the outfit to the serious discomfort of the General."

"Where's the legal point?"

"I'm getting to it. The first thing to settle is the question. Does the vehicle in which the Postmaster General chances to be sitting become an ex officio mail wagon?"

"Supposing it does. What then?"

"Well, suppose further that a runaway horse brings this ex officio mail wagon into violent contact with a hitching post. Can the owner of that hitching post be punished for obstructing the mails?"

"I suppose he can."

"But if there was a United States letter box attached to the hitching post couldn't the Postmaster General and his accomplice, the horse, be prosecuted for destroying government property?"

"Say, my friend, why don't you write and get an opinion from the Attorney General?"

"Thanks, I will. Haven't got the price of a couple of stamps about you, have you? Thanks again."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Time Flies.

She—This love that you tell me about all seems so new, so strange.

He—Why, hasn't any one ever made love to you before?

She—Oh, yes, but not for fully three weeks.—Detroit Free Press.

Happy Young Brother.

"I suppose you had careful rearing, Mr. Courtney?"

"No, I didn't have any rearing at all; my parents exhausted all their disciplinary enthusiasm on my elder brother, Bill."—Detroit Free Press.

Geometrical.

"What is the shape of a ship going to pieces on a stern and rockbound coast?" asked Gaswell of Dukane.

"Very bad shape, I should say. What shape would you call it?"

"A wreck-tangle."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Horrid Fear.

The timid suitor had finally stated his case.

"H-m-m!" began the girl's father, looking at him sternly. "Young man, can you support a family?"

"Great heavens," cried the young man, "have you lost your job?"—Catholic Standard.

K&K K&K K&K

VARICOCELE

CURED Permanently, whether caused by excesses, overwork or early abuse. The enlarged veins gradually disappear and the organs resume a normal condition. No operation—no cutting—no detention from business. The New Method Treatment cures by modern scientific principles. Emissions and all drains cease, worm y veins disappear, vital energy returns, nerves grow stronger, ambition and confidence replaces gloom and despair. We challenge the world for a case we cannot cure in a few weeks. No cure no pay. 20 years experience—25,000 cured. Question Blank and Book Free for Home Treatment. DRS KENNEDY & KERGAN, Detroit, Mich.

K&K K&K K&K

FROM [illegible] TO

PURE! HEALTHFUL!!

Huyler's

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE

SOLD AT OUR STORES AND BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

CONTEXT—The international committee began the lesson of the day with verse 11, treating thus only nine verses, in which is a record of the healing of the lepers. In these notes it is deemed best to cover six previous verses, beginning with the fifth. The object in thus extending the study is to secure the introduction or context. It must be remembered that there was a relation between the deeds and teaching of Jesus. He used one to illustrate and enforce the other. It is important, therefore, that this relation should be duly considered, otherwise the force of His words and acts may be lost. In the case before us the conversation between Jesus and His disciples led up to the cure of the lepers, as that supplemented the conversation. Both bore on the subject of faith, one abstractly and the other concretely. Taking the two together, we shall have clearer views than if we took either alone, and we shall see more distinctly what all need to understand, something of the mind of Jesus and the plan of His ministry.

REQUEST—This teaching awakened the apostles to serious reflection. They realized the danger of wrong doing toward a fellow disciple. They felt that it would be exceedingly difficult to rebuke one in a right spirit and bring him to repentance (Gal. 6:1), more difficult to confess their faults (James 5:16), as a method of reconciliation, and almost impossible to forgive one who offended so many times. They must have realized their inability to attain the elevated standard and to perform the delicate duties enjoined. It is a great event in any man's life when he approves an ideal, but feels his own short-comings and weakness (Rom. 7:18). The apostles, therefore, sought the aid of Jesus to meet their need. "Increase our faith," was their united request. Evidently they believed that faith is the essential in every holy endeavor (Heb. 11:16); that while they had a measure of faith it was not strong enough for the duty required of them, and that Jesus had the power to develop this excellent quality in them (Eph. 2.8). These three opinions were outside the ordinary range of their thinking. They reveal the better and more hopeful side of apostolic character, showing that they were gradually approaching the realm of spiritual matters, and that the efforts of Jesus for their education were in a measure successful. But were they right in this request? Or were they feeling after truth which they were unable to grasp?

REPLY.—The Lord does not rebuke the apostles for their request, a proof that He was not displeased with them. Neither does he offer to grant their petition, at that time or at any time, an indication that they had not spoken altogether in accordance with His will. But He instructs them and leads them into a clearer view. "If ye had faith as a grain of mustard seed," He says, implying that the desire for increase was not quite proper. A small faith, if genuine, likened unto the least seed (Matt. xiii:32), was sufficient for great deeds. They might with it do wonders; they might command the sycamore to be transplanted in the sea and the tree would obey. This statement has provoked unwise discussion. The remark ought not to be taken literally, but figuratively. There is no possible gain in making a tree grow in the ocean. Jesus was not engaged in such feats of mysterious power, neither did he undertake to train his followers to do them. The transplanted tree merely represented the wonderful but legitimate achievements of a man of faith (Heb. xi:33). The instruction of Jesus pertained to the nature and power of faith. He who is crying for more faith may well doubt whether he has any. There may be degrees—doubtless there are—but he who comes short of his achievement need not assign his failure to the quantity but to the quality. Such is the plain teaching of the sixth verse.

SERVICE.—In verses seven to ten an entirely different subject appears to be introduced. Dismissing faith Jesus discusses service. He hypothecates a case. Suppose one of the apostles had a servant, would he at the close of the day's work, direct that servant to take his supper first? Would he not rather require the servant to wait on him and afterward to take his own refreshment? And in case the servant did this he would deserve no thanks for it was merely the performance of duty. In like manner Jesus required his disciples to act in their ministry. His design was to teach them self-abnegation and humiliation, an absolute surrender to the will of their Master as a duty (Rom. xii.1). Evidently this teaching had some relation with what went before. The address was continuous, and the parts are joined by the word but, a disjunctive conjunction, showing that the remarks on a dissimilar subject were intended to cast light on a matter of faith. But how? Faith is a matter of the will as much as of the intellect or emotions. No man is prepared for its genuine exercise until he becomes fully and humbly submissive to Jesus Christ. The servant's spirit and attitude are the means of promoting it (James ii.17). It is Divinely given, not as a luxury for idleness, but as an inducement for service.

PLEADING.—After the foregoing interview with His disciples Jesus journeyed with them into the border of Samaria. Omitting all references to the occurrences in the way Luke records an incident that casts further light on the subject of faith. Just outside of a little village Jesus met ten lepers. These unfortunate people were deemed to be specially and directly under Divine displeasure. Out of sympathy and with a desire to be mutually helpful, being deprived of all intercourse with others, they consorted together. Standing afar off, as required by the law, they cried aloud, "Jesus, Master, have mercy on us." This was a very imperfect recognition. They knew Jesus by his name and by the popular conception of Him as a public teacher. They did not appear to know that He was the Messiah, a truth which the apostles were slow to receive (Mat. xvi:16). But they believed that He had power to heal, and that He was good enough to exercise that power. They had probably obtained that opinion through the many reports of His wonderful cures (Matt. viii:2), which were in circulation. So that their pleading was an act of faith and hope. How earnest must they have been as they considered their state and His ability!

CLEANSING.—Leprosy was a loathsome and incurable disease. In its presence all classes, even physicians and philanthropists, were powerless. On this account Jesus was particularly attentive to its miserable victims (Matt. xi:5), as proof of his high claims, and when the twelve were sent out he ordered them to imitate his example (Matt. x:8). But when these ten approached he did not immediately work a cure, as he might have done by a word, neither did he encourage them to hope for any relief. He rather directed them to go and show themselves unto the priests. Why this order? The priests could not cure. It was their duty merely to decide whether the disease was leprosy (Lev. xiii:2); also to pronounce one free from ecclesiastical restraints when the disease was removed (Lev. xiv:2). For this latter purpose the lepers were to go. It was quite the same as to say that on reaching the priest the leprosy would be gone. It was, therefore, a test of their faith, something like that of Naaman (II Kings v:10). Besides, it was a recognition of Jewish ordinance as on other occasions (Luke v:14). The lepers went, and while on the way they were cleansed. It was a remarkable display of Jesus' power, working results in men distant from him, and rewarding their elementary faith.

PRAISING.—Ten men in the way healed of leprosy and restored to society. Another triumph of the love of Jesus over bodily infirmities. One would suppose that these men would hasten to fling themselves with passionate gratitude at the Saviour's feet and to thank him for the wondrous gift of life and health. But nine of them go their way and forget him. They may have gone on with glad hearts to receive the priest's certificate and to seek their homes and friends. They may have been controlled by some absorbing selfishness, some Jewish fascination, some sacerdotal interference, some shameful thanklessness, some superstitious ignorance. But one of them, and he a Samaritan, exhibited a spirit of gratitude. Turning back with loud voice, he glorified God, and fell on his face in true Oriental style expressive of his deep reverence (Gen. xlviii:12), and gave hearty thanks to his benefactor. In this the Samaritan honored his own people, showing that though despised, they were in many respects superior to their haughty and self-righteous neighbors (John iv:9). The incident also accounts for the remarkable success which Jesus had in Samaria, earlier in his ministry (John iv:39), and warrants his parable wherein he sets these people above the Jews (Luke x:33).

RECOGNIZED.—Of all the horrid states to which fallen humanity may descend, none is more revolting than ingratitude. The apostle Paul mentions this as the chief sin of the ancient world (Rom. i:21). It marks the decay of every generous impulse. On the other hand, nothing is more beautiful, nothing more acceptable to God than gratitude (xcii:1-3). It is the end of all holy endeavor and of all divine discipline. When the soul has attained that state it is perfected (Psalm cvii:1-2). On the occasion under consideration Jesus recognized the ingratitude with surprise and pain. "Where are the nine?" was his inquiry. But no answer came. And then, as he saw the one man, he said, "Thy faith hath made thee whole." An old proverb says, "He who is thankful for a favor repays it." And there is no doubt that Jesus received as much satisfaction in noting the thankfulness of the healed man as the latter did in the presence of his mighty friend. Going forth from his Master's presence, the Samaritan must have experienced inexpressible joy—the joy of a sound body, of a thankful heart, of a personal communion with Jesus, of that approving word he spoke, and of learning the secret of all God's dealing with men, the victory of faith.

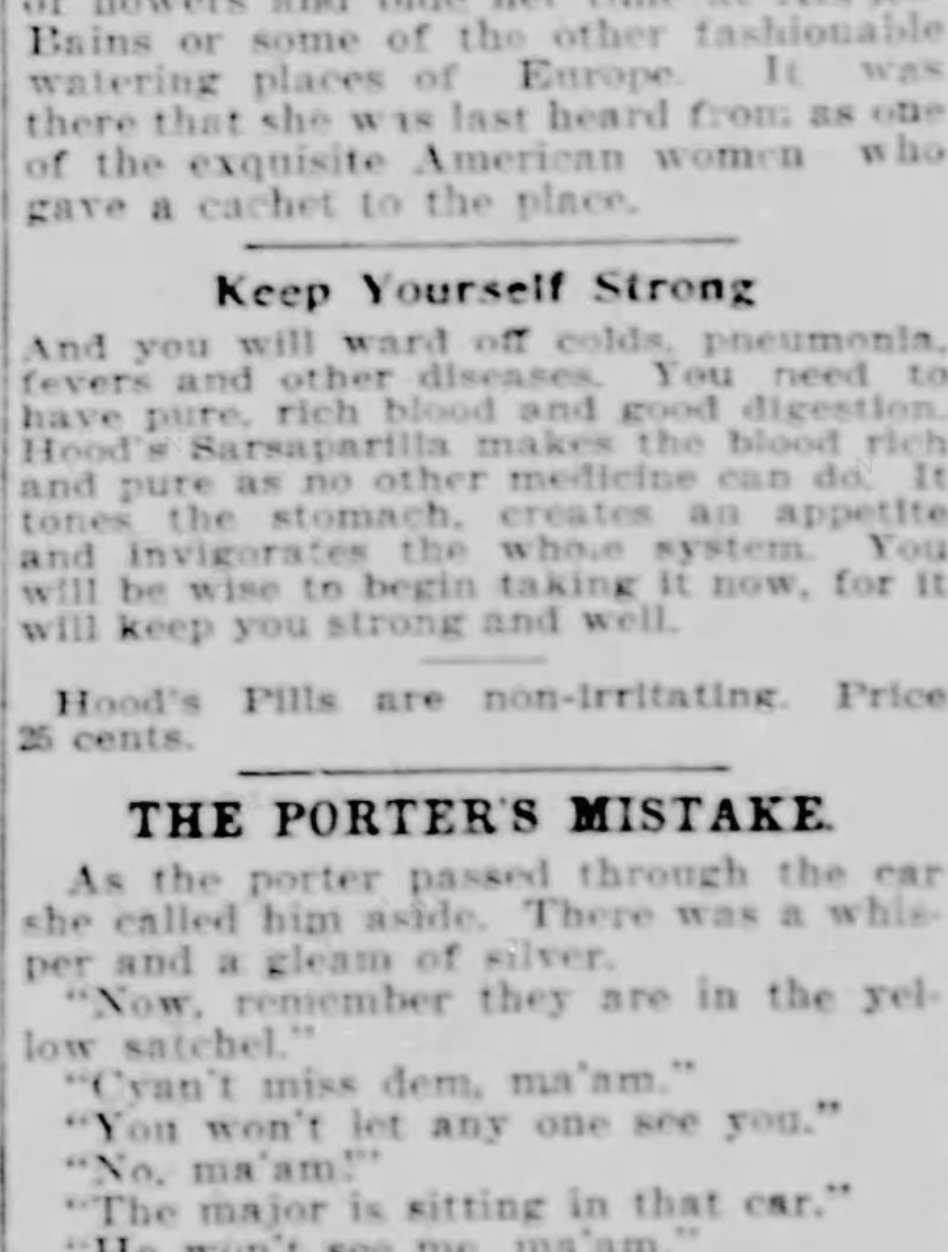
SUMMARY.—Our lesson presents four important facts concerning faith: Its nature—it is like a grain of mustard seed, apparently small yet as a principle of life, having in itself the property of development: its power—it will enable its possessor to do mighty things, what will seem to the unbeliever as impossible as to make a tree grow in the sea without soil; its culture—it enters into the heart, not as the result of asking merely, but is bestowed upon him who consecrates himself to Jesus Christ; its reward—effecting a connection between the finite and the infinite, it brings new energy into man's being, the source of health and joy. Faith is the obedient soul's reliance upon the divine promise, the submissive soul's grasp of divine power; it is a return to that normal state in which God lives in man and acts through him (Rom. v:1-2), and man lives for God and acts for his glory. Faith transforms and transposes men. It makes them new creatures and puts them in new attitudes and relations. By it the alien becomes a citizen, and the rebel is made loyal (Phil. iv:13).

"JULIAN GORDON" TO WED IN BOSTON

From Italy come rumors that Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger is engaged to marry a wealthy young Bostonian named Gardner, and New York society is pleased thereat.

Before the death of her husband Mrs. Cruger fell into the habit of writing short stories and novels, which dealt wholly with society, and for which publishers eagerly bid. It was then that she came as near founding a salon as was possible in New York. Her houses at Oyster Bay and in the city were the rendezvous of persons of both sexes with literary and artistic tastes.

After the death of Mr. Cruger and the discovery that wealth was not hers, Mrs. Cruger dipped deeper into the stream of light fiction, and under the nom de plume of "Julian Gordon" wrote cleverer sketches than ever. Then came the desire to live abroad and for the past year or more Mrs. Cruger has occupied a charming villa in Florence.



MRS. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER.

Speaking Italian fluently and associating with the most artistic and sympathetic men and women in the world, Mrs. Curger is said to have been working hard upon her magnum opus, the greatest novel of her life, soon to see the light of day. In the summer time, when the sun beats too hot upon the Arno, Mrs. Cruger has been wont to leave the city of flowers and bide her time at Aix-les-Bains or some of the other fashionable watering places of Europe. It was there that she was last heard from as one of the exquisite American women who gave a cachet to the place.

Keep Yourself Strong

And you will ward off colds, pneumonia, fevers and other diseases. You need to have pure, rich blood and good digestion. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood rich and pure as no other medicine can do. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite and invigorates the whole system. You will be wise to begin taking it now, for it will keep you strong and well.

Hood's Pills are non-irritating. Price 25 cents.

THE PORTER'S MISTAKE.

As the porter passed through the car she called him aside. There was a whisper and a gleam of silver.

"Now, remember they are in the yellow satchel."

"Cyan't miss dem, ma'am."

"You won't let any one see you."

"No, ma'am!"

"The major is sitting in that car."

"He won't see me, ma'am."

"Well, here is the key."

The porter took the key and passed through to the next car.

"Guess dis am it," he said, slipping the thin key in the lock of a yellow satchel. He put his hand in the satchel and pulled out a bunch of hair. Then he relocked the satchel.

"Heah's yo' frizzez, ma'am!"

"Don't speak so loud."

"Anything else, ma'am?"

"That's all, I believe. I just have a minute to put these on before dinner."

The porter reached the platform in time, to meet an irate tragedian.

"Not a step!" he thundered, in tones that almost lifted the porter's cap. "What have you done with my whiskers, boy?"

"Your whiskers, sah?"

"Yes, my false beard. The passengers say you opened my satchel with a skeleton key. Where are those whiskers?"

"Laws," muttered the porter. "Ah went in de wrong satchel!"

Just then a lady passed toward the dining-car.

"Dah's yo' whiskers, sah," grinned the porter, "on top ob dat lady's haid!"—Chicago News.

A Great Discovery.

Bobbs—Isn't the recovery of old Bonditt a wonderful thing?

Dobbs—Didn't know he had been ill.

Bobbs—Why, he lost his memory entirely just before the tax assessor began work, and regained that faculty as soon as the assessor quit.—Baltimore American.

Discovered by a Woman.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc., or the piles from any cause in either sex. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 95, Kokomo, Ind.

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L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipe is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

Patents IF YOU HAVE AN INVENTION WRITE TO A. S. Pattison, 628 F. St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure, we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 315, Detroit, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARMS If you would like to buy a farm in Missouri or Kansas, write to GEORGE J. MILLER, Land Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

MEDICAL.

Ladies My Monthly Regulator never fails. BOX FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

DEAFNESS CURED OR NO PAY. C. M. ROWAN, Milwaukee, Wis.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

LADIES A friend in need is a friend indeed. If you want a regulator that never fails, address The Women's Medical Home, Buffalo, N. Y.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

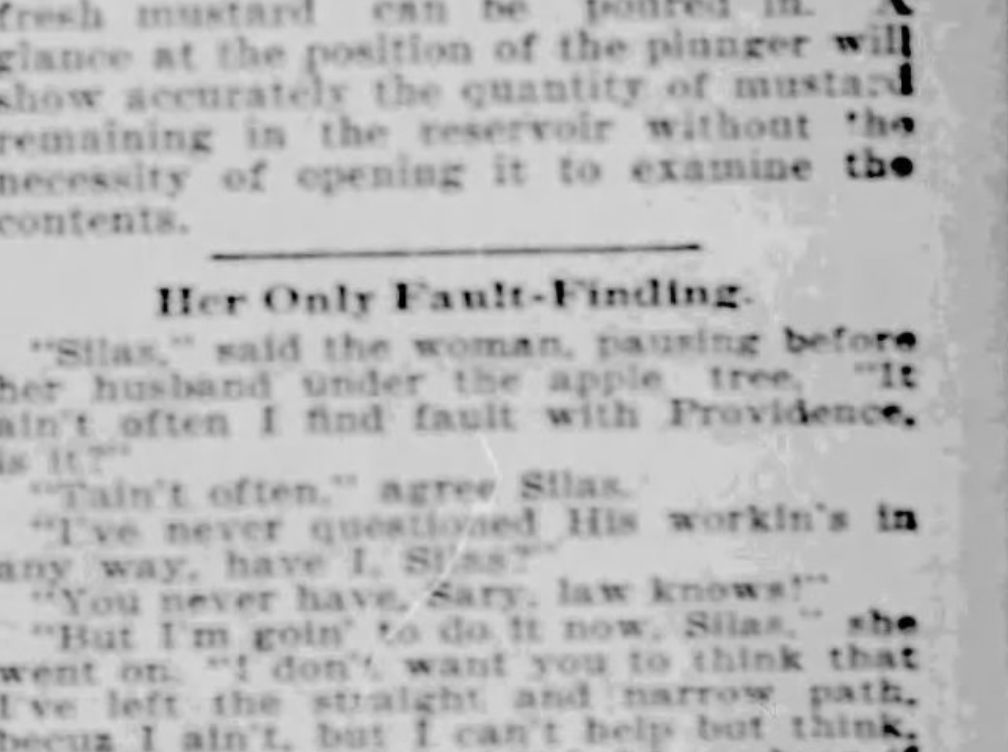
Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

Mention this paper.

PRESERVES THE MUSTARD

The majority of mustard cups, both in the home and at restaurants, never seem to be in proper shape when most needed, simply because the air has an opportunity to act on the mustard and either dry it up completely or form a coating over the top. To supply a mustard cup which shall be free from this objection, A. I. Mohrling, of Lohnmarkt, Nordhausen, Germany, has designed the arrangement illustrated herewith. The mustard is enclosed in an airtight reservoir, with only a small opening through a spout at the side. At the top of the pot is a plunger, which connects with a piston sliding vertically in the pot. A slight pressure with the finger will force a stream of mustard from the spout into a spoon, or it may be allowed to fall directly on the meat or plate. To fill the reservoir the cap is unscrewed from the top and the plunger lifted out, when the fresh mustard can be poured in. A glance at the position of the plunger will show accurately the quantity of mustard remaining in the reservoir without the necessity of opening it to examine the contents.



AUTOMATIC MUSTARD POT.

Her Only Fault-Finding.

"Silas," said the woman, pausing before her husband under the apple tree, "It ain't often I find fault with Providence, is it?"

"Tain't often," agree Silas.

"I've never questioned His workin's in any way, have I, Silas?"

"You never have, Sary, law knows!"

"But I'm goin' to do it now, Silas," she went on. "I don't want you to think that I've left the straight and narrow path, becuz I ain't, but I can't help but think, Silas, how much better it 'ud have been if the Lord had made some settin' hens men an' some men settin' hens!"

Then the man under the apple tree turned over with a pained face, and the woman went on her way toward the pump, carrying two heavy, half-filled milk pails.

Was Grateful.

Brown (finishing very lengthy account of Alpine adventure)—And then, Miss Jones, then, just as dawn was breaking, I heard the voices of the guides above me, and I knew that I was saved—actually saved! My feelings, as I realized this, may be more easily imagined than described!

Miss Jones (fervently)—Thank heaven! (And Brown fondly imagined she was alluding to his escape).—Punch.

A Gentle Hint.

"Sometimes a gentle hint will be found more efficacious than harsh measures. I tried this recently on a next door neighbor who annoyed me by his curiosity regarding my personal habits."

"What did you do?"

"I put up a 20-foot board fence that darkened all his windows."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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TO CLUB AGENTS.

...e are now prepared to furnish special ...rly rates for the Weekly Blade, to ...ose who desire to raise us clubs. We ...esire clubs early this year, and to that end we make our most favorable terms now. If, as we believe, we get our maximum list by mid-winter, we shall be more conservative in way of special terms. We now discontinue our campaign offer, and solicit yearly subscriptions only.

OCTOBER WATCH AWARDS.

The three largest clubs of yearly subscribers sent us during October were from: Capt. H. Jenkins, Port Angeles, Wash., 114 names. Thos. D. Roberts, New Decatur, Ala., 112 names; Geo. Gaddy, Mt. Vernon, Ill., 82 names. According to promise, therefore, we have awarded a watch to each, to be forwarded by registered mail the latter part of this week.

THE GLOBE'S TREMORS.

It may have escaped the notice of Blade readers that the closing weeks of the political campaign was marked by earthquake shocks in various portions of the world. We do not mean, however, that the relation of cause and effect existed between the two. It was coincidence merely.

Venezuela has been a center of these recent seismic disturbances, and Caracas, the capital, suffered serious damage, recalling the catastrophe of 1812, when 12,000 of its inhabitants were killed by an earthquake shock which reduced the city to heap of ruins. From Venezuela the tremors extended over a wide area—slight disturbances being felt as far north as Florida and Georgia.

An earthquake, be it light or severe, is simply a readjustment of the earth's crust to the intensely heated interior. Slowly, very slowly, but none the less surely, our globe is cooling. This causes shrinkage; and the crust, in yielding to this, produces an earthquake. The amount of movement is generally extremely small. The drop may be only a fraction of an inch, yet the effects be felt over thousands of square miles. The present disturbances have been very slight, but they serve to remind one of the mightiness of natural forces. In 1883, the tremendous outburst of the volcanos of Krakatoa, near Java, was felt all over the world; and all remember the "red sunsets" of that year, due to the upper strata of the atmosphere being filled with impalpable dust thrown out by the terrific volcanic action. It may comfort the timid to remember that volcanic and earthquake outbreaks are slowly lessening in number and violence, as the earth cools down—though the process is so slow that there has been but a trivial decrease since the dawn of recorded history.

SECRETARY HAY'S VOTE.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer calls attention to the curious fact that Secretary of State Hay cannot vote at this Presidential election. As every one knows, only citizens of states vote for Presidential electors. Citizens of territories, and of the District of Columbia do not. This is because of the constitutional provision that "each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors," etc. That confines the matter to the states alone—and their citizens.

It seems that Mr. Hay, when he left Cleveland, where he had resided for many years, did not retain his legal residence in that city. Probably it was simply neglect. When he entered the Cabinet as the successor of Judge Day, he registered himself as of "Washington, D. C." That makes him a citizen of the District of Columbia, and deprives him of the right to vote for Presidential electors to-day.

Of course, the matter is of no public concern. It is Mr. Hay's own private affair. It in no wise affects his citizenship, nor would it interfere with his succession to the Presidency should that high office fall vacant before March 4 next. There being no Vice President, the Secretary of State is the successor in case of a vacancy.

VOLUNTEERS COMING HOME.

The army bill, passed in 1899, provided for raising 35,000 United States volunteers, to be enlisted to serve until July 1, 1901. These volunteer regiments are the Eleventh Cavalry and the twenty-four infantry regiments numbered from Twenty-sixth to Forty-ninth inclusive. The withdrawal of these troops will begin within a very short time and these regiments which first reached the islands will be the first to be brought back. Over 4,000 men per month will be returned to the United States, which will bring every volunteer organization back some weeks before the date required for discharge.

Of these volunteers, the Eleventh Cavalry, and the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Infantry were organized in the Philippines, mostly from men who served in the state volunteer regiments, who did such effective service in the capture of Manila and in driving back the rebels, after their first onslaught. Besides these, there is a notable squadron of natives—Major Batson's famed Macabebe scouts—who were enlisted under the same law, and who will accordingly be mustered out in June next.

THE RESULT.

The story of the Presidential election can be summed up in these general statements:

The Republicans have carried the country, and by a larger electoral vote than in 1896;

The Republican pluralities, however, are less this year than in 1896 in the East and the Middle West, while showing gains in the states further westward;

The indications are, as this is written, that the Republicans will have a safe working majority in the Fifty-seventh Congress.

The second statement of the three given above illustrates clearly the net effect of the complex forces which were at work in the present campaign. First, it is an axiom that a President who is a candidate for re-election always has raised a crop of enemies for himself through his inability to satisfy every man who wants an office. The disappointed ones and their friends generally "take it out" at the polls.

Aside from this, the decreased Republican vote in the East shows the passing, in the minds of voters, of the imminence of the silver danger. Also, the "anti-imperialists" had their chief strength in New England and the East, and a part of the Republican decrease is due to this cause. Per contra, the silver craze is passing in the West, and the people there are largely in favor of expansion—two factors which explain the inroads made by the Republicans on the Bryanite strength in the states which four years ago formed the Bryan stronghold.

The increase in the Republican electoral votes shows that the poeple, by a good majority, are satisfied with the administration of President McKinley, with the result of the Republican policies put into force since March 4, 1897, and with the acquisition and retention of the Philippines.

These are also the reasons why the Republicans hold control of the next House of Representatives. The Democrats had high hopes of overcoming the somewhat narrow Republican margin in the present House, and bent every energy to accomplish it. Had they succeeded, they could have prevented any Republican action, and thus have rendered the next two years barren of constructive and progressive legislation. This evil result, however, has happily been averted.

The result inspires the business and industrial world with new courage. The menace of Bryanism has been less and less regarded during the progress of the closing weeks of the campaign, as the inevitable result was more clearly seen. Now, however, all doubt is removed. Whatever halt in business or finance may have been due to caution regarding the outcome, will be at once replaced by activity. The people of the United States are to be congratulated upon the wisdom of the majority—and especially should the wage-workers receive congratulations that the result precludes the period of hard times and enforced idleness which would have been a sure concomitant of a victory for Bryan.

THREE OF ONE MIND.

The three greatest of the civilized powers of the world are now in practical accord on the Chinese matter. We refer to the United States, Germany and Great Britain. The people of these three nations are of the same blood—derived from the same historic stock, from which all real progress in the world has come since the revival of learning, when the world awoke from its sleep of a thousand years during the Dark Ages.

The result of this unity of effort is likely to result in a settlement of the situation in China without war, and without the dismemberment of the huge empire. More than this, the disturbing force in the imperial government—the empress dowager—as a preliminary, probably will be removed, and she be deprived of all further participation, directly or indirectly, in Chinese affairs. The "open door" for the world's trade will be preserved; China will begin to yield to the forces of progress and civilization, and her policy of isolation, gray with the dust of forty centuries, will be gradually abandoned.

The understanding among these three powers on this subject indicates that each is actuated by the same high desire to adopt a broad and liberal policy toward China; but the credit of the initiative must belong to the United States. As the New York Staats Zeitung ably expresses it, "Our government would have a perfect right to note as an American triumph the adoption of this original American idea on the part of the two great powers of Europe." This is absolutely true; yet we must congratulate ourselves that Uncle Sam's note of fair play struck a responsive chord in both Germany and Great Britain, and thus led to its dominance in the settlement of the whole question.

NEBRASKA AND BRYAN.

The Republicans of Nebraska, Mr. Bryan's own state, have won a notable victory. Not only will McKinley receive its electoral vote, but the fusion forces have been defeated in their determined attempt to carry a majority of the legislature.

The control of that body is of national importance, as it will elect two United States Senators—one to succeed Senator Thurston, the other to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Hayward, to which the Populist, William V. Allen, was appointed by the governor.

The scheme was for the fusionists to control the legislature, so that, in case of Bryan's defeat, he could be sent to the Senate to succeed Senator Thurston; and Allen was to be his colleague. The Republican victory in obtaining control of the Nebraska legislature prevents Bryan from reaching the Senate—and strengthens the Republican majority in that body.

Croker's claim of 100,000 plurality for Bryan in Greater New York did not materialize by a long shot.

BRYAN AND THE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The second defeat of William J. Bryan's presidential aspirations is more decisive than was the first, four years ago. The fact should this time pierce his armor of self-conceit that the American people do not trust him, do not believe in him, and will have none of him. He can never reach the presidency.

For four years he has dominated the Democratic party, and made it an annex to Populism. Because of his dictatorship, tens of thousands of old-line Democrats—men who believe the principles enunciated by Jefferson and expounded by Jackson—have abandoned the party, never to return to it until Bryanism and all that it represents have been discarded, and the party has returned to its old moorings.

But will it return?

Frankly speaking, the indications are not favorable for such an outcome.

Bryan is but one of a group of demagogues who have their grip upon the old party. Insatiate in their desire for political preferment, they make their appeal to class prejudices, to ignorance, to passion, rather than to intelligence, reason and patriotism.

We believe they will retain their hold. The Democratic party started on the downward course when it accepted Bryan, Altgeld, and their kind, as its controlling spirits. We look to see it go further in the same direction instead of retracing its course. It will most probably become the advocate of Socialism, and strive to climb to power by creating antagonism between labor and capital, by preaching the gospel of hate and unreason. It would not surprise us to see Debs, or one of his kind, its standard-bearer in the national campaign of 1904.

The Democratic party is on the toboggan. In its long career it has made many blunders, but never so great a one as when it struck hands with Populism and made William J. Bryan its leader. Monumental as was its blunder when it took the side of disloyalty in the civil war, its course in 1896 and 1900 was even more preposterously foolish. It has forfeited all claim it ever had upon the support of intelligent citizens. It is the hobo of American political parties.

ELECTORAL DISORDER.

The first sensation is one of surprise to the average American on noting that the English press, in their comments on our Presidential election, are amazed at the freedom from disorder at the polls. The London Daily Chronicle puts it very neatly when it remarks that, "considering the excitement over the enormous electoral area, the tranquility of this great contest is remarkable." The London Standard also well remarked that "the isolated cases of tumult should serve only to emphasize the admirable spirit and common citizenship with which the people of the republic play their part in the engrossing struggle for mastery."

The ready acquiescence of the American people in the verdict of the majority at our elections, no matter how spirited the preceding campaign may have been, is so much a matter of course that none of us note it as being at all remarkable. It is only when foreign wonder is excited over it that our attention is attracted. So long as such a spirit of fair play and prompt obedience to the majority mandate obtains,t he republic is safe. But if the evil day ever shall come in which the defeated minority shall refuse to accept the verdict at the polls, then we shall have fallen into the error of some of the Latin-American republics to the south of us, who attempt revolution when defeated.

This is one of the grave consequences which must follow a propaganda of hate, such as the Bryanites carried on for the past three months. In his meteoric railway tours of the country, Mr. Bryan more and more devoted himself to the evil attempt to sow dissension among the people, to array one class of citizens against another. He even did not hesitate to charge that fraud would be attempted—and in this monstrously untruthful charge he was supported by Chairman Jones and by the notorious Croker, of New York. It speaks volumes for the common sense—yea, and also the patriotism—of the tens of thousands who heard these charges made by Mr. Bryan, that they did not allow themselves to be misled by them.

OHIO'S POPULATION.

Ohio still maintains her place as the fourth state in population in the Union—New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois alone surpassing her. The Buckeye state's population this year is 4,157,545—an increase of 485,229 for the decade. From 1880 to 1890 the state's increase in population was 474,254, and from 1870 to 1880 it was 532,862. In other words during the past thirty years Ohio has added 1,492,345 to her population. As the census of 1870 showed 2,665,200 inhabitants, the state has added 50 per cent to the number of her people since that year.

It is somewhat remarkable that the increase in population should be so large in a state whose most important industry is still agriculture. When a farming area has been settled, and has enough people to till the soil, naturally there is very little increase of its population possible. But the rapid increase of Ohio industries—mining and manufacturing—has caused a steady growth to her cities, and here is where the most of the increase in population will be found.

That Ohio maintains fourth place among the states proves that her population increases in practically the same ratio as the other states near the head of the list. Her elements of prosperity are varied. Agriculture, mining, manufactures and commerce, all contribute to increase her activities and swell her population. Standing at the gateway between the Atlantic States and the mighty interior of the continent, the bulk of the commerce between the two passes across her area, either by rail or lake. Her position is such that she must grow in population, in wealth and importance at least as rapidly as any state from the Mississippi to the Atlantic littoral.

The ruins of the Bryanite party may now be considered an estate in remainder, to be divided between the forces of conservative Democracy and the cohorts of socialism and anarchy.

There is a chance for a real leader and real statesman to assume a place in the Democratic party.

Populism is doomed. Let the Peerless One devote his energies to farming.

Chairman Jones may now revise his estimates with perfect safety.

THE VERDICT OF 1900.

The American people have voiced their will at the polls, and by a vote which adds emphasis to their imperative mandate. They have declared that—

There shall be no halt in national development, no interference with the conditions which have brought such wondrous prosperity.

There shall be no meddling with the standard of value, no debasement of our currency.

The flag shall not be lowered before rebels in arms. "Our dead are buried along the sands of Luzon, and on its soil no foreign flag shall ever salute the dawn."

The trust question shall be committed for solution to the party which has shown in the past its ability to meet new questions of constructive legislation, and to reach that solution which best conserved the interests of the people.

The Declaration of Independence is in no danger because the country has expanded.

Expansion is not imperialism, and the retention of the Philippines is no more a menace to the spirit of American institutions than was the purchase of Louisiana or the acquisition of Upper California from Mexico.

The Democratic party can not be trusted — nor any other party which strives to array employe against employer and to create classes in this free republic.

Republican policies, enacted into law, have brought prosperity to the people, extended our industries, created abundant revenue, and upheld the honor and dignity of the nation. Therefore, the party whose wisdom has been thus proved, shall be continued in power, and William McKinley's commission as chief magistrate of the republic shall be extended for four years more.

That is the verdict—the mandate of the people. Abraham Lincoln, the first of American Presidents, had a supreme belief in the people. "You can fool some of the people all the time, and most of the people some of the time, but you can not fool all of the people all of the time," was one of his homely sayings, which expresses a great truth. The Bryanized Democracy has been trying to fool the people, but it has failed utterly and entirely. Their intelligence and patriotism kept them from adopting Bryan's vagaries.

The result is most gratifying to every American who believes in progress and prosperity, and in the perpetuity of the republic. A nation can not stand still, and yet endure. It must grow, it must progress, or it must decay and die. The verdict is for steady and continued advancement, for the maintenance of national honor, and for the upholding of the flag. Laus Deo!

INDUSTRIAL PRICES FALLING.

In the din and worry of he national political campaign, the fact has hardly been realized by the masses of the people that the prices of manufactured articles have fallen sharply since January last. A remarkable fact in connection with this is that the prices of many agricultural products have risen at the same time. Though the products of farm and plantation and stock range are the raw material for a large number of industries, a reasonable rise in price of the raw material does not necessitate an increase in the retail price. The bulk of the cost is the labor employed in manufacturing it, and so long as there is no change in this, competition prevents an addition to the selling price in most cases.

The most marked drop in prices, however, has been in articles where raw materials are not agricultural. Bessemer pig, for instance, has fallen since January from $26 per ton to $13.50. This is an industry controlled by a trust, but the trust could not keep up prices. The demand fell off so sharply that the price had to be scaled down to keep the furnaces active. This has been the case with a vast number of other articles. The tremendous boom in the demand for all kinds of manufactured goods in 1898 and 1899, caused prices to go skyward, because supply was not equal to demand. Much of the latter was for material to replace that worn out in the dull years following 1893. Railroads, for instance, began to make money largely, and at once used their profits to improve roadbeds, replace hundreds of miles of old rails, and increase their supply of locomotives, cars and coaches. Most of this extraordinary demand was supplied during 1899, and there was then a decline in orders—followed, as above stated, by a drop in prices during the present year.

With reference to trusts, it is worthy of note that it is, generally speaking, impossible for trusts to get control of agricultural products. No trust is large enough to get absolute possession of every cotton grower, or cattle man, or tobacco or wheat or corn raiser. They are engaged in manufacturing, not farming. Yet the articles produced by trusts have been steadily falling for nine months, while farm products, not under their control at all, have been rising in price.

Bryan's home precinct in Lincoln gave McKinley 103 plurality; Stevenson's precinct in Bloomington, Ill., was carried by McKinley by 194; while McKinley's own county showed a heavy gain over 1896. These facts are pointers.

In place of being the Moses to lead the Democracy to the Promised Land, Mr. Bryan is the Pharaoh who, with his hosts, were overwhelmed in the Red Sea.

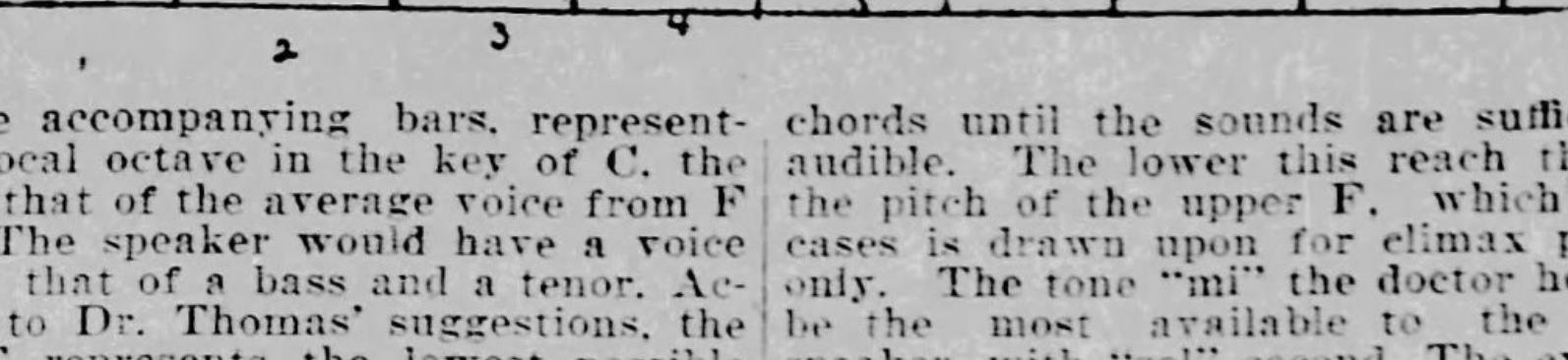
It is to be hoped that the coo and and murmur of mating doves will continue the language of constant communication between Cochran and Jones.

Perhaps the Democratic party will reassert its supremacy over its own affairs after this, rather than delegate all its powers to one individual.

A second overwhelming defeat for the forces of social hysteria has clarified the political atmosphere.

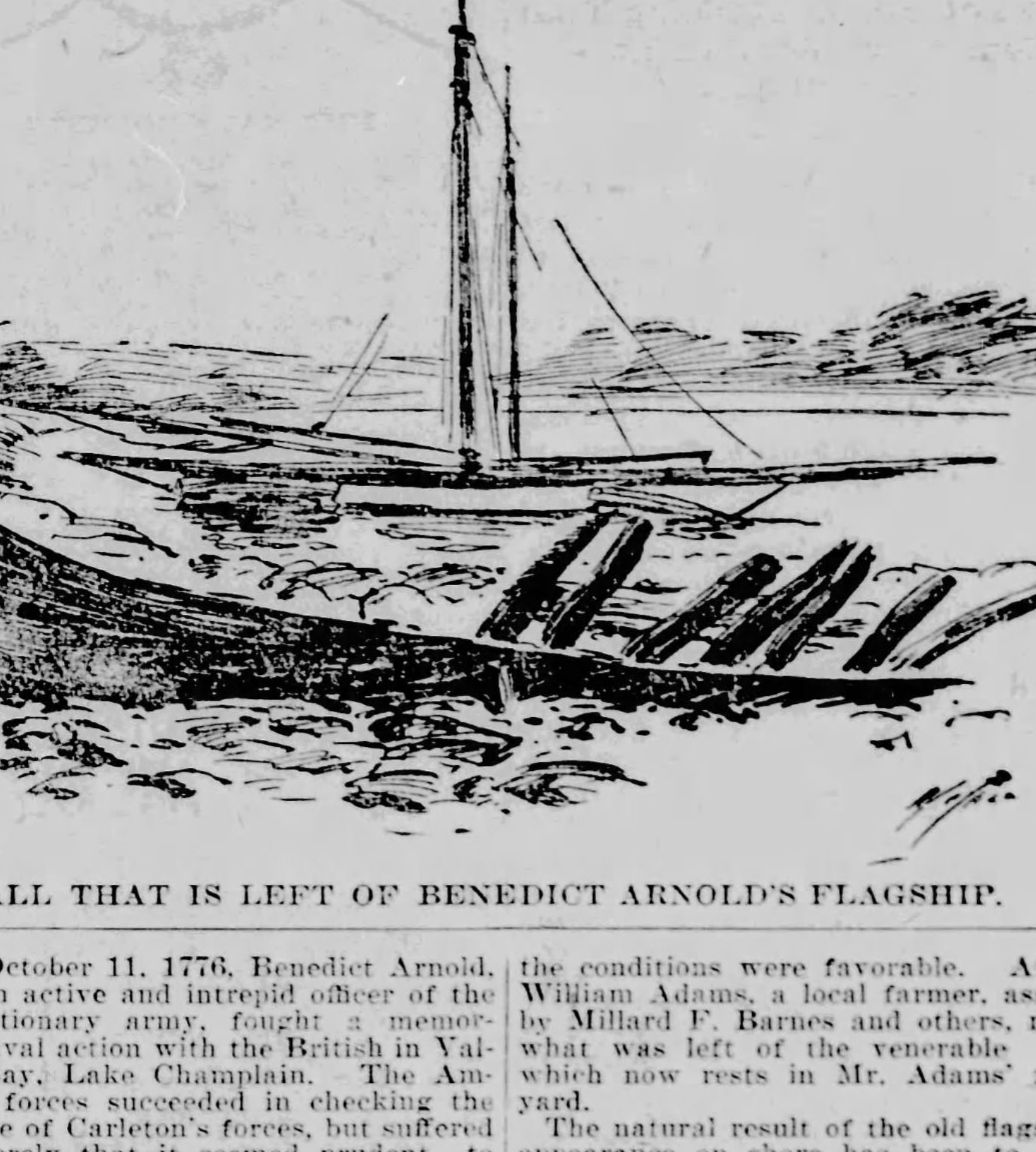
Common sense won the day.

BEST RANGE OF VOICE FOR SPEAKERS



In the accompanying bars, representing a vocal octave in the key of C, the pitch is that of the average voice from F to F. The speaker would have a voice between that of a bass and a tenor. According to Dr. Thomas' suggestions, the lower F represents the lowest possible range of voice—a tone which represents the greatest degree of relaxation in the vocal chords and which calls for the greatest lung capacity to vibrate these chords until the sounds are sufficiently audible. The lower this reach the less the pitch of the upper F, which in all cases is drawn upon for climax periods only. The tone "mi" the doctor holds to be the most available to the public speaker, with "sol" second. The extreme "Do's" are not to be sustained, but used in sharp climaxes—the one a low rasping guttural and the other a sharp, clear-cut explosive.—Chicago Tribune.

Benedict Arnold's Flagship To Be Placed in a Museum.



ALL THAT IS LEFT OF BENEDICT ARNOLD'S FLAGSHIP.

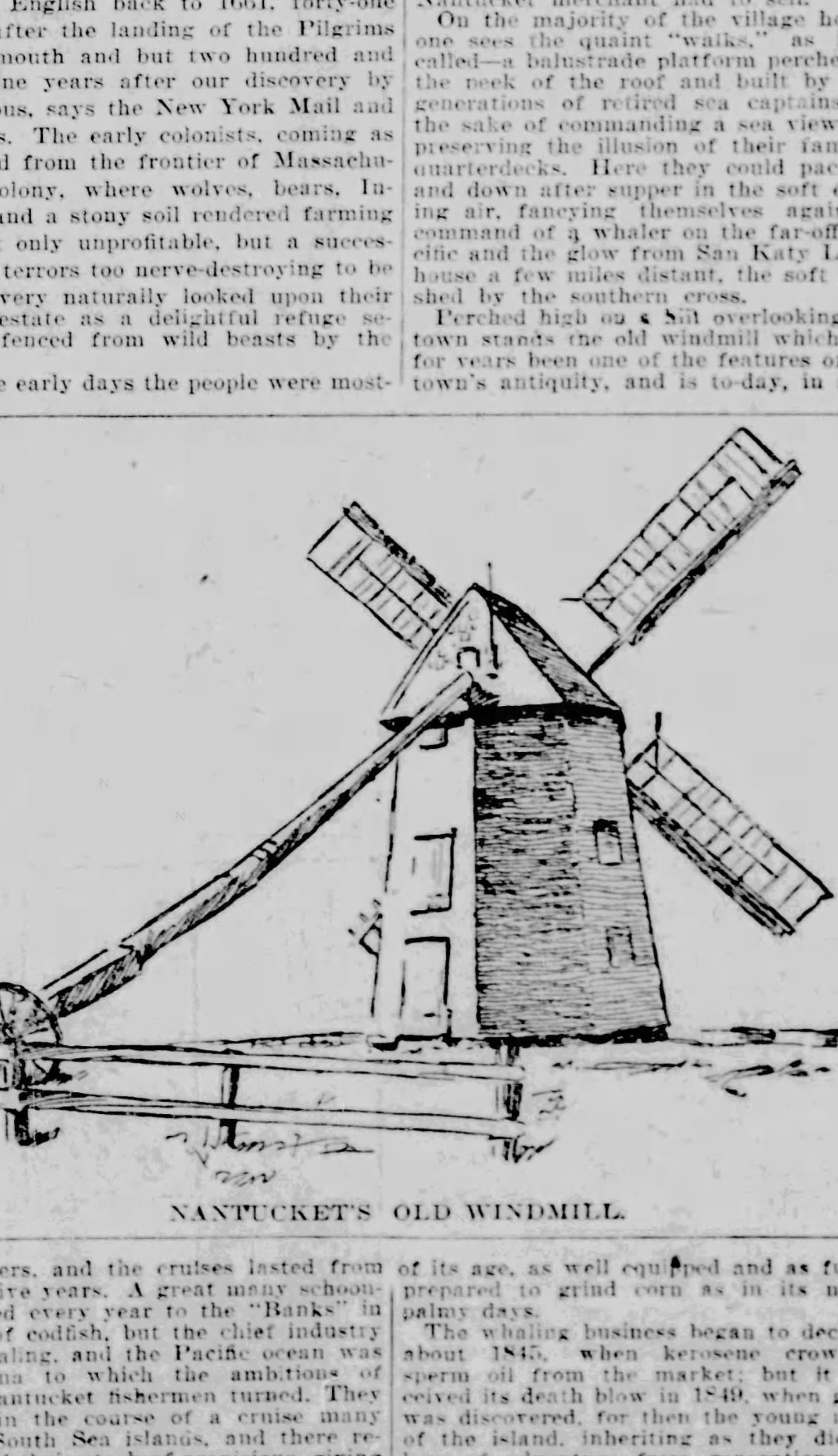
On October 11, 1776, Benedict Arnold, then an active and intrepid officer of the Revolutionary army, fought a memorable naval action with the British in Valcour Bay, Lake Champlain. The American forces succeeded in checking the advance of Carleton's forces, but suffered so severely that it seemed prudent to their commander to scuttle his craft in shallow water in order to keep them from falling into the enemy's hands.

From that day until about two years ago the hull of the Congress, Benedict Arnold's flagship, lay under water in an inlet locally called by his name, near Chimney Point. Tradition preserved the identity of the decaying hulk, and the inhabitants of that neighborhood would point out to visitors the position of the Congress under water, where, it is said, her outlines could be plainly seen when the conditions were favorable. At last William Adams, a local farmer, assisted by Millard F. Barnes and others, raised what was left of the venerable relic, which now rests in Mr. Adams' farmyard.

The natural result of the old flagship's appearance on shore has been to draw numerous relic hunters, who have helped themselves to fragments of her timbers. However, the New York Historical association is said to be contemplating the building of a museum at Caldwell, on Lake George, not far from where the Congress now reposes, and in this museum all that now remains of the boat that once did such gallant service for her country's cause is expected to find a final resting place, secure from pocket knives and axes of vandals.—New York Tribune.

QUAINT OLD NANTUCKET.

The interesting and historic island of Nantucket, visited every summer by hundreds of people eager to enjoy its delightful climate, dates its first settlement by the English back to 1661, forty-one years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth and but two hundred and sixty-nine years after our discovery by Columbus, says the New York Mail and Express. The early colonists, coming as they did from the frontier of Massachusetts colony, where wolves, bears, Indians, and a stony soil rendered farming life not only unprofitable, but a succession of terrors too nerve-destroying to be borne, very naturally looked upon their island estate as a delightful refuge securely fenced from wild beasts by the ocean.



NANTUCKET'S OLD WINDMILL.

In the early days the people were mostly whalers, and the cruises lasted from two to five years. A great many schooners sailed every year to the "Banks" in search of codfish, but the chief industry was whaling, and the Pacific ocean was the arena to which the ambitions of these Nantucket fishermen turned. They visited in the course of a cruise many of the South Sea islands, and there replenished their stock of provisions, giving in return for what they bought, not money, but all manner of goods and trinkets, which to them were of little value, but to the natives of these uncivilized islands were precious rubies.

An old captain told us the other day than when he was starting out on a cruise from Nantucket in the early thirties the ship chandler from whom he was buying his stock, picked up a quantity of jews-harps, with the suggestion that perhaps some South Sea Islander might like them.

Their price was the low sum of fifty cents a gross, and the captain decided to add a number of gross to his stock of articles. Now, it is a well-known fact that the Hawaiians are an extremely musical people, and even as far back as the thirties had carved and shaped for themselves many rude musical instruments. When, therefore, the captain of this particular whaler brought out a jews-harp and bade his little cabin boy play some tunes to an admiring crowd in the streets of Honolulu, he found such enthusiasm that to possess one the natives were almost willing to sell their homes. As the result of a little bartering, he got in exchange for every jewsharp a large, fat hog, and sorely regretted not having bought all that the Nantucket merchant had to sell.

On the majority of the village houses one sees the quaint "walks," as it is called—a balustrade platform perched on the peak of the roof and built by past generations of retired sea captains for the sake of commanding a sea view and preserving the illusion of their familiar quarterdecks. Here they could pace up and down after supper in the soft evening air, fancying themselves again in command of a whaler on the far-off Pacific and the glow from San Katy Lighthouse a few miles distant, the soft light shed by the southern cross.

Perched high on a hill overlooking the town stands the old windmill which has for years been one of the features of the town's antiquity, and is to-day, in spite of its age, as well equipped and as fully prepared to grind corn as in its most palmy days.

The whaling business began to decline about 1845, when kerosene crowded sperm oil from the market; but it received its death blow in 1849, when gold was discovered, for then the young men of the island, inheriting as they did a love of adventure from generations of seafaring ancestors, sailed for California, taking the long voyage around Cape Horn, and leaving the island of their birth with only women and old men to gather in the crops and keep up the business of the town. Many died out there from the hardships of the life, and few on sailing back brought large fortunes with them.

The days of the majority of these quondam sea captains are now chiefly spent in sailing summer visitors about the shores of their beautiful island in their large and comfortable boats.

But a number of them live quietly in the old town on their incomes, sitting for many hours each day in the Sailors' club, which, in memory of the joys and excitements of their long past youth spent in plowing the western sea and reaping its harvests of whales, they have named the "Pacific Club." Here during the afternoons and evenings they smoke and talk and live over again in memory the adventures of their hard-working, but to them delightful, life on the southern seas.

No Lie, Either.

Johnny—Paw, what is a campaign lie?

Paw—A campaign lie, my son, is a poster which asserts that a tiresome old talker is a "silver-tongued orator" — Baltimore American

A Negative Potency.

"Money," said the philosophic person, "does not always bring happiness."

"No," answered the matter-of-fact friend. "But the lack of it invariably brings discomfort."—Washington Star.

OHIO'S FAMOUS SERPENT MOUND

The Great Prehistoric Work Deeded By Harvard University to the State Archaeological Society.

By a recent vote of the Harvard corporation, the treasurer of Harvard college has been authorized to deed to the Ohio State Archaelogical and Historical society the serpent mound park, which for the last fourteen years has been in the custody of the Peabody museum in Cambridge, thus restoring to Ohio the ownership of the most remarkable and famous of the thousands of monuments of the ancient mound builders which exists within her borders.

The great Serpent mound lies in the township of Bratton, overlooking Brush creek, about seven miles from Peebles, the nearest railway station. It had been noted with wonder by the first settlers, but it was not until 1846 that it was measured and described by Squier and Davis, who published a report with drawings from surveys in the first volume of the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. The two explorers had found the site of the mound covered by

THE SERPENT MOUND IN ADAMS COUNTY.

a forest. Thirteen or fourteen years after their visit a torrent swept directly along Serpent hill, practically [illegible] the forest, and [illegible] the land for cultivation, but by [illegible] it had relapsed again and was overgrown with sumach and briers.

In that year Prof. Frederick W. Putnam, curator of the Peabody museum, and Peabody professor of archaeology and ethnology at Harvard, visited the spot in the course of a trip which he was making through Southern Ohio for the purpose [illegible] known of the ancient monuments for which this part of the state is famous throughout the world. He was able to make arrangements with Mr. Lovett, the owner of the land, to have the site cleared of underbrush, so that for the first time in years the extraordinary character of the great Serpent was apparent to visitors. It has been reckoned that no less than 12,000 mounds and earth works, built either by the Indians or by the so-called "prehistoric inhabitants" of the Mississippi valley, are included in the state of Ohio alone.

On his return east, accordingly, Prof. Putnam immediately took every opportunity to urge the importance of preserving the great Serpent. Visiting Adams county again in 1885, he found that its destruction was inevitable unless immediate measures were taken for its preservation. He was able to secure a contract with the owner that it should remain intact for a year, and a price for the absolute purchase of the land was agreed upon. Going back to Boston, he enlisted the aid of Miss Alice C. Fletcher, well known for her notable contributions to the knowledge of Indian life. Miss Fletcher, meeting in Newport a few Boston ladies, appealed to them for support with so much effect that in the winter of 1886 a private circular was issued, with the endorsement of the late Francis Parkman, the historian of the west, calling for subscriptions. As a result, a sufficient sum, amounting to about $6,000, was secured to buy such land as seemed to be required for the purpose in view, and to take steps for the preservation of the Serpent, with provision for making thorough excavations in the immediate neighborhood. In the end, some 75 acres of land along the pike leading from Peebles to Hillsborough were purchased, and the whole, under the name of the Serpent Mound park, was transferred to the keeping of the Peabody museum in trust.

The movement not only saved the great Serpent itself, but was the cause of stimulating increased interest in the preservation of the archaelogical remains of Ohio in general. The general assembly, at the suggestion of Prof. M. C. Reed, of Hudson, passed a law in 1888 exempting from taxation lands in the state "on which are situated any prehistoric earthworks, and which may have been or may hereafter be purchased by any person, association or company, for the purpose of preservation of said earthworks, and are not held for profit, but are or shall be dedicated to public uses as prehistoric parks."

Prof. Putnam immediately began work to put the mound and the new park containing it in a suitable condition as a public pleasure ground. The convolutions of the serpent were outlined by gravel paths, so that they might be followed from end to end without injury to the monument itself. In the southwest corner of the park a pleasant picnic ground was arranged, with a spring of water protected by a substantial stone springhouse. A well-built road leads diagonally across the park, and the whole was put under the care of a competent keeper. The present transfer to the Ohio Archaeological and Historical society is in accordance, of course, with the principle that, wherever possible, historical sites are more appropriately cared for [illegible] simply in corroboration of the custodianship.

It seems to be generally agreed by archaeologists that the mound was erected for ceremonial and symbolic purposes and was not connected with the idea of sepulture. In the center of the egg-shaped oval is a heap of stones, showing the effect of fire. This altar (if such it is) was once much larger than now, having been broken up some 60 years ago in some search for buried treasure. The oval is 150 feet long by 80 feet wide, and about four feet high. From the end of the oval to the tip of the tail is a distance of 496 feet in an air line, but 1,348 feet if measured from the end of the oval to the neck of the serpent and then along all of the convolutions of the body. From the tip of the upper jaw to the end of the tail, the serpent itself measures 1,254 feet. The average width of the body is about twenty feet, and its height along the head and body from four to five feet. From the beginning of the tail it gradually decreases in width and height until it terminates in a bank about a foot high and not more than two feet wide. Prof. Putnam's excavations have disclosed the fact that the serpent was erected with great care. Where the slope of the ground indicated possible insecurity in the outlines, the work was strengthened with stones or with clay mixed with ashes.

The Peabody museum, in Cambridge, retains a memorial of its now terminated connection with this great monument of the past in the shape of a very beautifully executed model of the park, which it formerly owned. It measures six feet six inches high by four feet eight inches. The contour of the head is shown most interestingly in green, with its forests and cliffs and cultivated land and Brush creek flowing through the whole. A duplicate of this model has also been procured for the Field Columbian museum, in Chicago.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A CHINESE ALTAR OF SACRIFICE.

A burnt offering is not a generally observed form of worship in China, but on occasions the rite is practiced. The illustration shows a great altar for burning sacrificial bullocks. It is located in the Temple of Heaven, at Peking. Upon this altar sacrifices in honor of the Supreme Deity, Shang-Ti, or Lord of Heaven, are offered. The picture was obtained by stealth, as the [illegible] within the Forbidden City [illegible] where this temple stands, [illegible] to foreigners for many [illegible] the emperor of China [illegible] 1872, bullocks were burn[illegible]tar, and it is the cu[illegible] emperors to offer burn[illegible] midnight at the time [illegible] spring solstices.

Publishers' Column.

NEW SILVERWARE OFFER REDUCED PRICES

As the holiday season will soon be here, we have arranged to supply our subscribers (and our subscribers only, remember) with a high grade of silver plated ware, which is especially suitable for Christmas, birthday or wedding gifts.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The manufacturer's stamp is on each article ,and if you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented, return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

The patterns are a new and stylish design. As we anticipate large sales during the holiday season, we make our announcement now, and ask that you get your orders in early. These goods are the best we have ever sold, and our prices much less than the regular retail rates.

PRICES.

½ dozen teaspoons	$1.60
1 dozen teaspoons	2.80
½ dozen tablespoons	$2.80
1 dozen tablespoons	5.20
½ dozen knives or forks	2.35
1 dozen knives or forks	4.20
½ dozen knives and forks (in one pkg)	4.10
½ dozen dessert spoons	2.50
1 dozen dessert spoons	4.60
Sugar shell	.75
Butter knife	.85
Soup ladle	2.50
Child's set 3 pieces (in silk lined box)	1.50

These goods are sent by registered mail or express, all charges prepaid. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $11.50; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

THE PARISIAN DREAM CITY.

We are now prepared to supply the complete set, second part of, The Parisian Dream City, handsomely bound in flexible covers, all charges prepaid, for only $1.50; or the book and The Weekly Blade one year for $1.75. This offer will be good for 30 days only.

Celebrated Christy Knives.

This handy set consists of bread, carver and paring knife. They are made of best steel, with indestructible wire handles. The bread and carver have nine-inch blades, with the celebrated wavy edges, and are carefully ground, tempered and sharpened. These are the best knives made for bread or meat, either hot or cold, as they cut without hacking, and once used are indispensable. The parer has three-inch straight edge blade, made of same grade of steel. The set postpaid by mail, 45c.

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1638—Warren Waist.

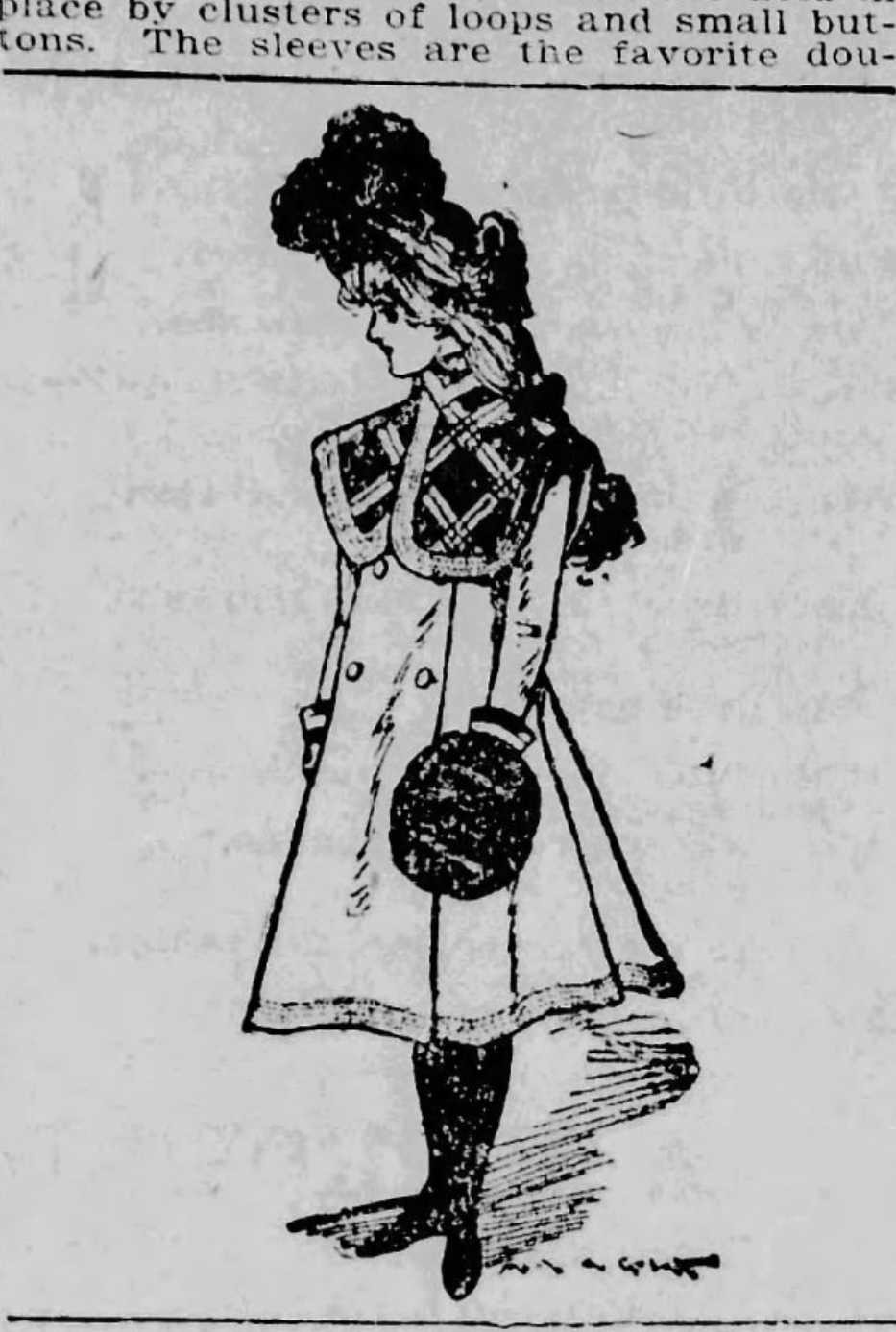
Sizes for 14 and 16 years. This very charming and simple design will be found desirable to complete a frock for school or

cording to material It is plain in the front. The shield all-over lace or the wide, double

collar may be of the material itself tucked and trimmed in any preferred way; or of some contrasting fabric. A scarf is knotted where the blouse opens. Woolen and cotton materials are much preferred for this design.

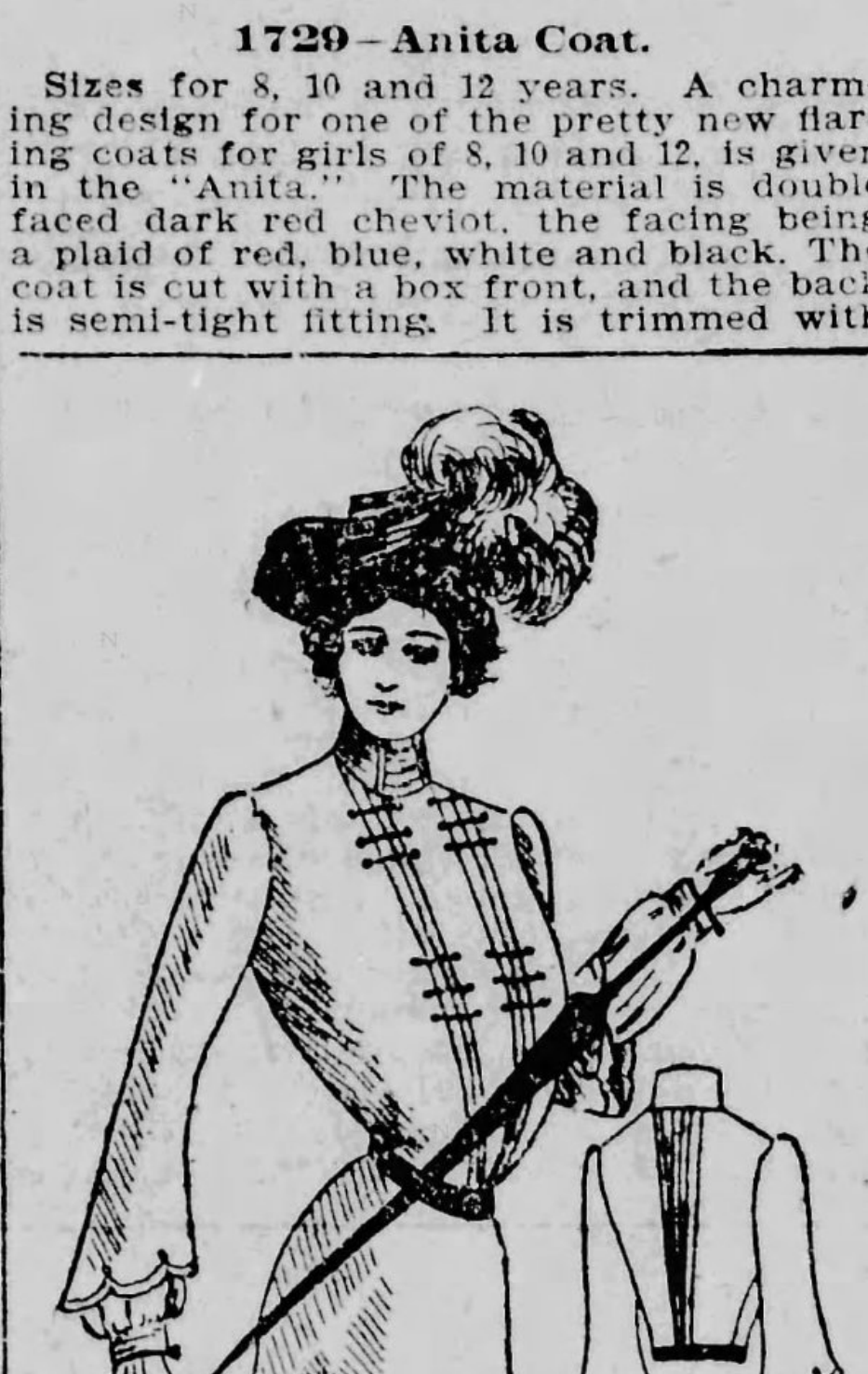
1902—Fordyce Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches, bust measure. This simple, yet dressy design, opens at the side and has six half-inch plaits, front and back, which are held in place by clusters of loops and small buttons. The sleeves are the favorite double ones, and the neck is finished with the high military collar. Lightweight woolen, silk and cotton fabrics will be found desirable for this model, finished with narrow ribbon or velvet.



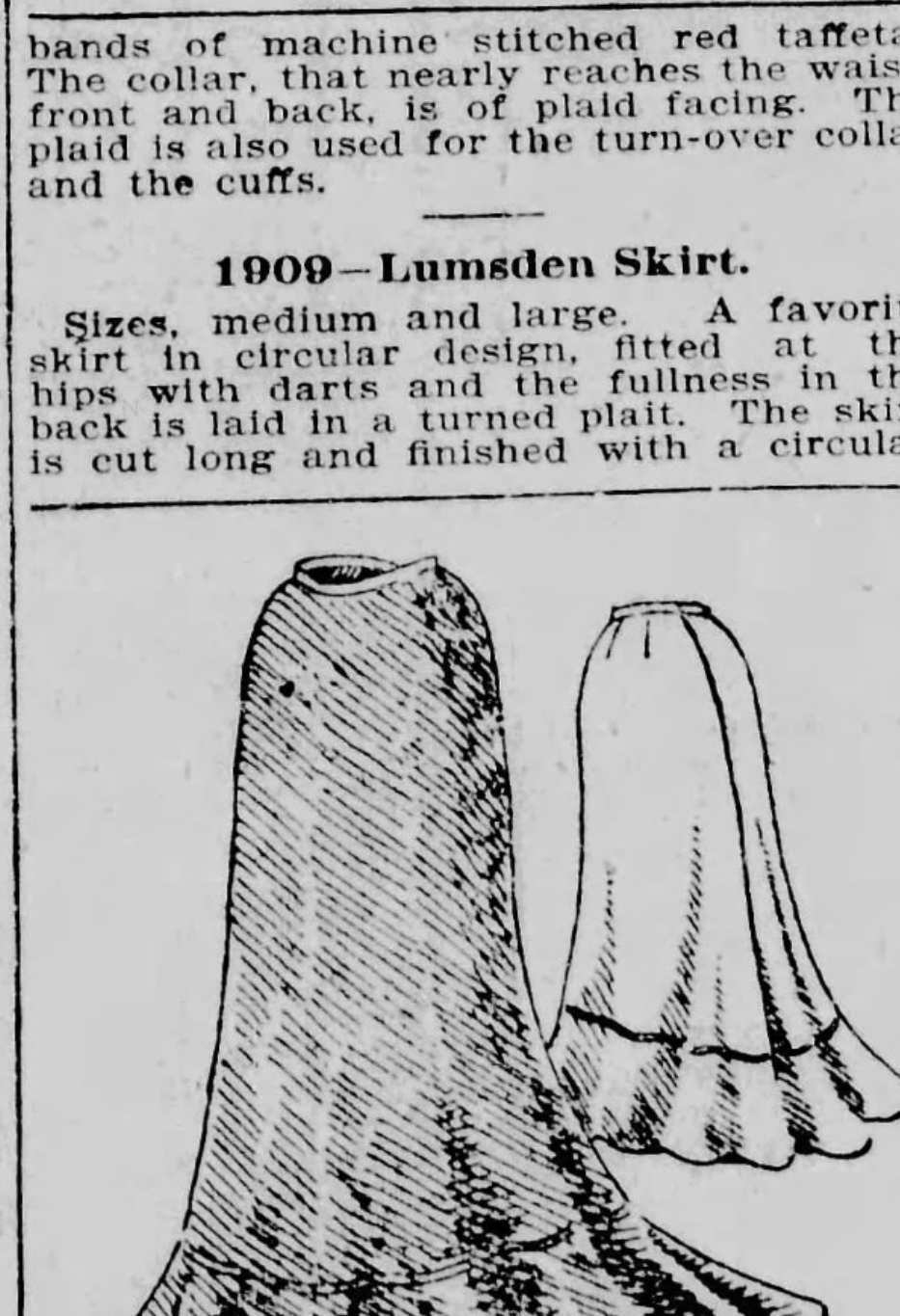
1729—Anita Coat.

Sizes for 8, 10 and 12 years. A charming design for one of the pretty new flaring coats for girls of 8, 10 and 12, is given in the "Anita." The material is double faced dark red cheviot, the facing being a plaid of red, blue, white and black. The coat is cut with a box front, and the back is semi-tight fitting. It is trimmed with bands of machine stitched red taffeta. The collar, that nearly reaches the waist, front and back, is of plaid facing. The plaid is also used for the turn-over collar and the cuffs.



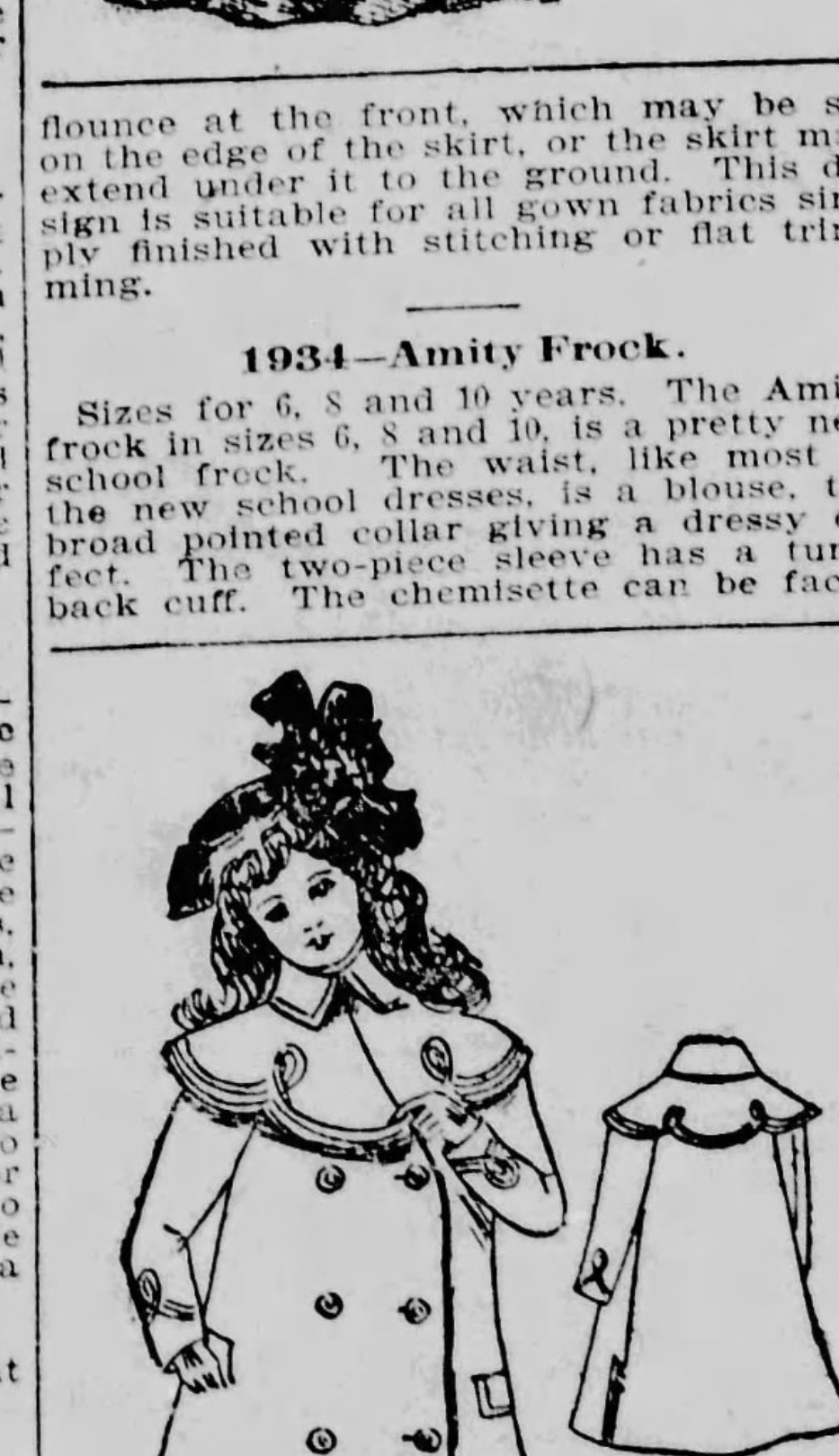
1909—Lumsden Skirt.

Sizes, medium and large. A favorite skirt in circular design, fitted at the hips with darts and the fullness in the back is laid in a turned plait. The skirt is cut long and finished with a circular flounce at the front, which may be set on the edge of the skirt, or the skirt may extend under it to the ground. This design is suitable for all gown fabrics simply finished with stitching or flat trimming.



1934—Amity Frock.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. The Amity frock in sizes 6, 8 and 10, is a pretty new school frock. The waist, like most of the new school dresses, is a blouse, the broad pointed collar giving a dressy effect. The two-piece sleeve has a turn-back cuff. The chemisette can be faced on the lining or made separate. The skirt is gathered all round, is cut slightly circular, and has three-inch tucks at the head of the hem. The model is of dark blue serge, trimmed with blue Hercules braid.



DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

WOMAN AND THE WORLD.

Good Fortune rang the bell one day;
  She stopped to fluff and fix her hair,
To swing her skirt the proper way
  And dab on powder here and there.

And, being satisfied at last
  She hurried to the door to find
Whoever had been there had passed
  Along, and left no card behind.
—Chicago Times-Herald.

Ireland's Dread Specter.

The Farmers' Gazette draws a gloomy picture of the condition of the potato crop of Ireland upon which so many of the peasantry still depend for their food supply.

"The worst," it says has been realized in regard to the crop, and for many small farmers there is nothing before them but ruin and starvation.

WHERE THE VIRGIN MARY LIVED

Her Home After the Crucifixion and Where She Died.

When the kaiser paid his famous visit to Palestine, a little more than a year ago, the religious world was stirred by the announcement that the sultan had presented to him the site of the Dormitio, or place where the virgin had lived after the crucifixion, and where she died. This astonishment was chiefly due to the fact that the tomb and residence of the virgin had long been supposed to be at Ephesus.

Since this memorable gift and its transfer by the kaiser to the Catholic authorities, a special investigation into the traditions gathered around this bare site has been conducted by Dr. Carl Mommert, a scholar who has made many visits to Palestine and devoted special attention to a study of the sacred sites and their traditions. The result of his study has just appeared in a pamphlet, from which the arguments in the matter are extracted for presentation here.

In that closing scene of the crucifixion described by John, the only one of the apostles present, lies the basis of the tradition of the association between John and the Virgin. In chapter xix, 25-27, we read: "Now, there stood by the cross of Jesus his mother and his mother's sister, Mary, the wife of Cleophas, and Mary Magdelene. When Jesus, therefore, saw his mother and the disciple standing by whom he loved, he saith unto his mother, Woman, behold thy son! Then saith he to the disciple, Behold thy mother! And from that hour that disciple took her unto his own home."

It was on October 31, 1898, that the kaiser and kaiserin, with their escort, gathered to accept the famous site, amid special ceremonies. But was there a substantial reason for believing that here was the actual site of the house in which the mother of Jesus lived after his death and died when her time came?

The tradition that John and Mary left Jerusalem and went to reside in Ephesus is no older than the fifth century, while the more trustworthy tradition, applying the name of the "Dormitio" to a site in Jerusalem, is supported by some of the oldest traditions and maps that have been discovered.

Summing up the evidence, it seems certain that John and the Virgin lived in Jerusalem until 44 or 45, and this will account for the postponement of his activity for so many years, and his succeeding Timothy as bishop of Ephesus after the death of Paul. It was due to his care of the Virgin that he waited until after her death to begin his missionary labors. And, besides, human nature supports the tradition that Mary did not leave Jerusalem at her advanced age to go to distant Ephesus, for it was natural that she should wish to remain in and around the scenes dear to her.

According to generally received tradition, the house of the Apostle John was on Mt. Zion, near the house in which the last supper was held. There was the first Christian church, and the tradition of this first Zion church is an unbroken one, running back to the first century. The confusion between the Coenaculum and Dormitio is no earlier than the year 1523, when it was stated that the place in which the Virgin died is not to be separated from the Coenaculum, but this is an error, for the Coenaculum and Dormitio are not identical, as can be shown from numerous ancient maps, where they are set down as separate and distinct.

The Zion church to which the pilgrim ascends from Siloa is none other than the ancient Church of the Apostles, the sanctuary of the Coenaculum. The absence identity of the site of the ancient Church of the Apostles with that of Zion, the "mother of all churches" of the fourth century, as well as of all later churches, is certainly beyond any doubt. But the Dormitio and Coenaculum are two different places.

There is no early tradition of the Virgin having died anywhere else than in Jerusalem, and the Acts as well as tradition point to her having lived with John and died in his house in Jerusalem at about sixty years of age. This being accepted as true, it ought not to be difficult to decide the exact location of this sacred spot.

Judging from the fact that Peter sought her after his release from prison and found her when going to the Coenaculum, it seems clear that John's house was near that famous building. There was but one church in Jerusalem until after the rise of Constantine and that was the Zion church, on the site of the Coenaculum, so it is impossible to find any trace of John's house having been consecrated into a church until a later date.

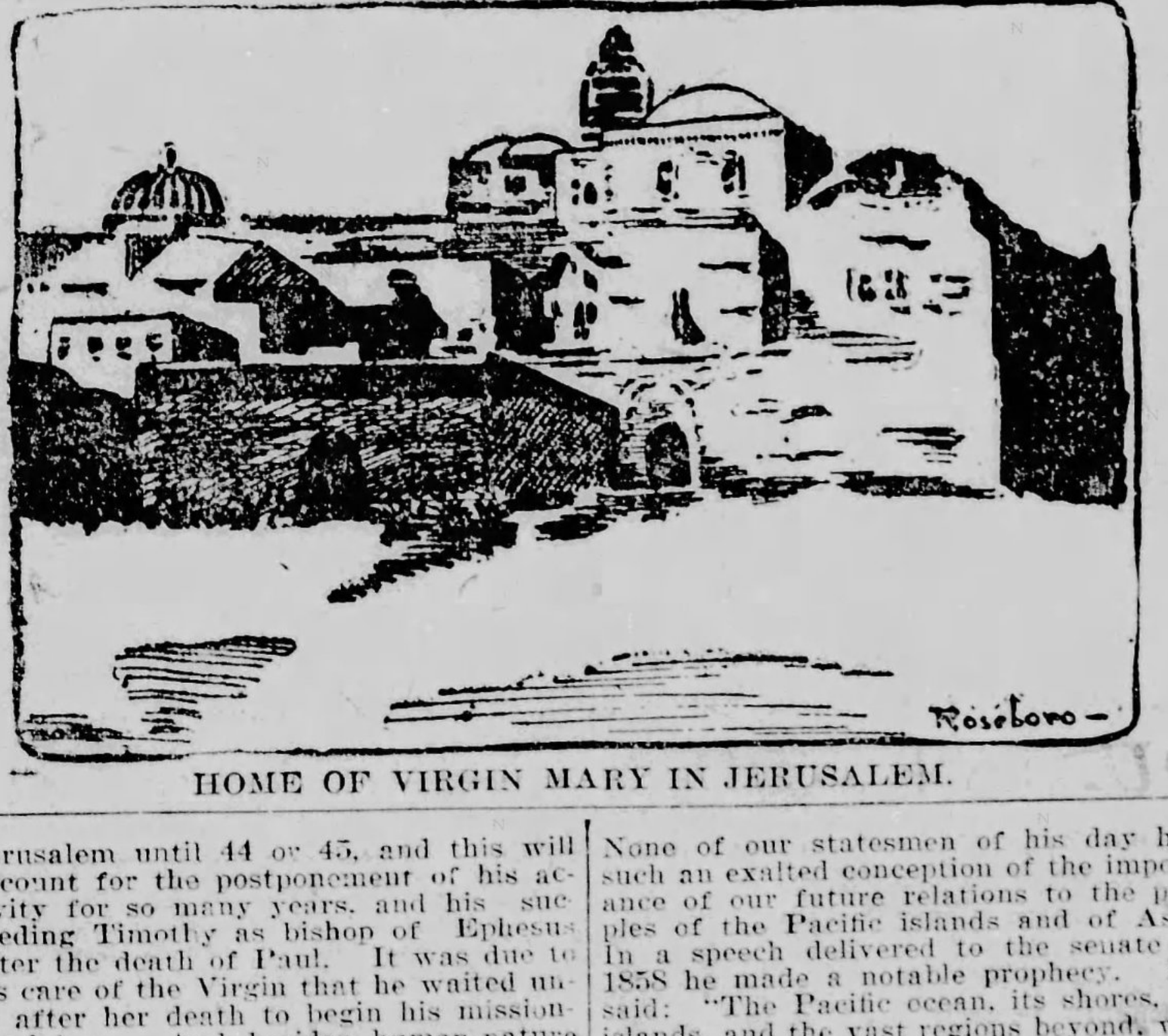
In the seventh century, however, when Bishop Arculfus of Perigueux tried to identify the sacred sites he found that there was a distinct tradition as to the separate places of the Last Supper and the Dormitio. This is evident from his map.

The Venerable Bede, who gathered the traditions concerning the holy places in 720, has left a plan of the Zion church showing the place at which the Virgin died in most realistic fashion.

In the twelfth century we have even plans and pictures of the different churches of the Coenaculum and the St. Mary's, showing the distinction then made between the two.

A quaint plan of the sites in question drawn by Marino Sanuto (1310) shows the house of Caiaphas, the Coenaclum and home of Mary, and in another map of 1350 the two sites are distinctly shown.

It seems evident from this investigation that the site of the house in which the Virgin lived was near the Coenaculum, and possibly was the very site which has been transferred to the German Catholics through the kaiser. It is interesting to know that the sultan has so much reverence for Christian traditions as to place the sacred sites in the hands of the faithful.



HOME OF VIRGIN MARY IN JERUSALEM.

Talk about yoh busy bee!
  He thanks his stahs a lot
When he sees de reed-bird hustle
  Foh to keep f'um gittin' shot.
—Washington Star.

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

Why?

It is because Ayer's Hair Vigor is a hair-food; goes right down to the roots of the hair; feeds the hair bulbs just the way they used to be fed when you were younger and more vigorous. That's why the dark, rich color of early life always comes back to your gray hair. The hair grows longer, too.

"If you do not obtain the benefit you desire from use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. He will tell you just the right thing to do. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

SEWARD'S VISION.

His Prophecy of Our Foreign Relations in the Pacific.

Japan early began to feel the effect of foreign intercourse established by the commercial treaties, and in 1860 it sent abroad quite an imposing embassy, which in turn visited the United States and European countries to study their institutions and establish better political relations. The embassy was cordially received everywhere, its personnel attracted attention because of its intelligence and ability, and every encouragement was given to the liberal policy which seemed to have taken possession of the ruling classes. But this policy met with fierce opposition within the empire, and often the rage and bigotry of the populace vented themselves on foreign residents, quite a number of whom lost their lives or suffered in the destruction of their property. Among these was the secretary of the United States legation, who was murdered in 1851; and two years later, in an anti-foreign riot, the legation premises at Tokio were destroyed, and the minister and his household had to take refuge in the treaty port of Yokohama.

Secretary Seward treated these matters and the Japanese government with leniency and friendliness, as former Secretary of State John W. Foster shows in "A Century of American Diplomacy." None of our statesmen of his day had such an exalted conception of the importance of our future relations to the peoples of the Pacific islands and of Asia. In a speech delivered to the senate in 1858 he made a notable prophecy. He said: "The Pacific ocean, its shores, its islands, and the vast regions beyond, will become the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter." In their intercourse with China and Hawaii he enjoined on our representatives the utmost forbearance and kindness, in order that our citizens and their enterprises might reap the benefit of peaceful relations and friendship for America. In instructing our minister as to the course to be pursued respecting the injuries inflicted in Japan upon officials and citizens of the United States, he recalled the fact that from its first acquaintance with Japan our government had conducted its intercourse with the utmost sincerity, frankness and friendship; that it was the first duty of the American representatives to deserve and win the confidence of the Japanese government and people; that they should act as if the riotous events would have been prevented by the authorities, if they had possessed the power; they should insist upon full reparation for the outrages; and that in their united action with other foreign powers for mutual protection and redress, they should conduct themselves with prudence, and not resort to force, except in extreme cases.

PERSONAL POINTS WORTH READING

The oldest princess in Europe has just celebrated the ninety-eighth anniversary of her birth. This is the duchess of Anhalt-Bernburg, who is the elder sister of the king of Denmark.

Mr. Henry Vignaud, who has been the first secretary of the United States embassy in Paris for 25 years and longer, will soon publish a book on the discovery of America, with particular attention to the origin of Columbus' determination.

It is said that the king and queen of Italy intend to begin their formal visits to European courts next April, when their majesties will visit St. Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna, and in the autumn visits to London, Paris and Brussels are planned.

It is the purpose of the friends of the late William L. Wilson and of the alumni of Washington and Lee university, of which he was president, to raise by subscription a fund of at least $100,000, to maintain a professorship in the university, and to be known as the Wilson endowment.

Mr. E. W. Parker, of the United States geological survey, who has been examining the effects of the Galveston disaster, reports that from 2,000 to 2,500 persons were drowned in the storm outside of Galveston. These, with the 2,900 which have been found at Galveston, would place the number of victims of the disaster at 5,000 at least.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale has uttered a shout of jubilation over the fact that five of the heroes selected for enrollment in the Hall of Fame were Boston Latin School boys. "One in six," he says, "ought to satisfy even Latin School pride, and this in a list which can afford to leave out John Hancock, Henry Knox, Lothrop Motley, Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner."

RELICS UNEARTHED AT BOW CHURCH.

In the course of excavations hard by Bow Church, Cheapside, a large quantity of bones of different animals, together with the parts of skeletons of two human beings, were unearthed. Unfortunately for the antiquarian, the relics, which are supposed to be of remote origin, were carelessly carted away. The supposition is doubtless well founded, for the Church of St. Mary le Bow is very old. The old church was destroyed in the great fire. The present building is one of the masterpieces of Wren, who used the arches of the old church to support his own superstructure. The crypt is of Norman date. Many burials took place here. The bells of Bow have been celebrated by poets and historians times out of number.—London Sphere.

New View of It.

"Your friend Groome boasts that his wife is college bred. What's meant by college bred, anyway?"

"Mebbe it's the stuff they learn to make at cookin' school."—Philadelphia Press.

THREE QUESTIONS

To Be Decided Before Peace Negotiations With China Can Begin.

Washington, Nov. 2.—It was stated today in quarters well versed in Chinese affairs, that outside of the questions of indemnity, punishments, etc., now under negotiation at Pekin, there are three vital and far-reaching questions to be determined, viz: first, the removal of the empress dowager, personally and through the influence of her advisers, from all participation in the Chinese government; second, the creation of an indemnity fund by the increase of China's customs revenue, either by the payment of the duties in gold instead of depreciated silver, as at present, or else by doubling the present silver duties from 5 per cent to 10 per cent ad valorem; and third, the establishment of a minister of foreign affairs, in place of the old and cumbersome system of the Tsung Li Yamen.

The demand for the retirement of the empress dowager said to result from the conclusion now generally accepted, that the imperial government of China was responsible for the Boxer uprising. As the empress dowager was the ruling authority of the imperial government during the uprising, this responsibility is brought home directly to her. There is understood to be no purpose, however, to visit upon her any personal punishment or indignity, but merely to so form the reconstructed government as to exclude her from all participation in it. It is deemed advisable, for that reason, that she should remain permanently away from Pekin, and that her advisors also should be kept away from the seat of government.

The plan of doubling China's customs has arisen from the need of finding a source to pay war indemnities, which the various powers demand. It appears, however, that the increase of the duties has heretofore been brought to the attention of the United States government by Li Hung Chang. This occurred during his visit to Washington a few years ago, when it was represented that the five per cent was fixed in 1858 by treaties with the United States, Great Britain and other countries, and was payable in silver, at which time silver was worth as much as gold. But with the change of value between silver and gold, Li Hung Chang pointed out that China's five per cent duty in silver actually netted only 2½ per cent, judged by the prevailing gold standard. The matter was not pressed at the time.

China's present customs revenues are said to be already pledged to meet the interest and principal of Chinese loans, so that it will require some entirely new source to meet the indemnities. In case the enlarged duties are determined upon, it is understood that their collection will be placed under the supervision of representatives of the powers, at least until the indemnities are paid.

The plan of substituting a minister of foreign affairs in place of the Tsung Li Yamen, has long been in contemplation, as foreign representatives have found it very difficult to deal with this mixed body, and to locate responsibility upon it, particularly during the Boxer troubles.

OUR FINANCES.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business, October 31, 1900, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,104,402,320, a decrease, as compared with last month, of $1,754,351. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt, $1,001,499,750; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $3,430,030; debt bearing no interest, $386,477,571; total, $1,391,407,352.

This amount, however, does not include $740,965,679 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Reserve fund, $150,000,000; trust funds, $740,965,679; general fund, $123,628,953; in national bank depositories to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, $89,818,485; to the credit of disbursing officers, $6,659,658; total, $1,111,071,877, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $824,066,844, which leaves a cash balance on hand of $287,005,032.

—Dyspepsia is difficult digestion, due to the absence of natural digestive fluids. Hood's Sarsaparilla restores the digestive powers.

ARMY STATISTICS.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The annual report of Adjutant General Corbin to the secretary of war, for the year ending June 30, 1900, is a complete statistical record of the army of the United States. It shows that the regular army consists of 2,535 officers and 63,861 enlisted men, and the volunteer army of 1,548 officers and 31,079 enlisted men, a grand total of 98,790, not including the hospital corps, which is not counted as a part of the effective strength of the army. The regular and volunteer army at present is distributed as follows: United States, 995 officers, of whom 76 are volunteer officers and 18,898 enlisted men, all regulars; Alaska, 41 officers, 1,088 enlisted men; Porto Rico, 98 officers, 2,406 enlisted men; Cuba, 260 officers, 5,468 enlisted men; Hawaiian islands, 6 officers, 219 enlisted men; China, 80 officers, 2,060 men. There are 879 volunteers enlisted men in Porto Rico, and 30,200 in the Philippines. These are the only places where volunteer enlisted men are serving. Some staff officers are serving in nearly all of the places named. The deaths reported in the army, both regular and volunteer, by the same division are: United States, 14 officers, 264 men; Alaska, 3 men; Cuba, 7 officers, 146 men; Porto Rico, 33 men; Hawaii, 1 officer and 4 men; Philippine islands, 49 officers, 1,393 men; at sea, 3 officers, 84 men. Total, 67 officers and 1,930 men.

During the year there were discharged from service 22,592 men; deserted, 3,965.

The casualties in the Chinese campaign between July 1 and October 1 were 9 officers and 200 enlisted men killed.

General Corbin commends highly the operation of post exchanges and the canteen, saying that the reports from the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico "indicate that the post exchange has become an absolute necessity." He says that the total amount received from the exchanges so far as reports show amounted to $1,915,862, with a net profit of $464,504.

Discussing the recruiting service for the regular army, General Corbin says:

"Of the 19,549 accepted applicants, 16,548 were native born and 3,001 of foreign birth; 18,649 were white, 870 colored and 30 Indians. The enlistments numbered 15,588 and the re-enlistments 3,961. Excluding re-enlistments, the percentage of native born among the original enlistments was 88 1-3. The records show that the recruiting officers making the 19,017 enlistments embraced in the first two items of foregoing list rejected 69,694 applicants about 78 per cent. of the number seeking enlistment—as lacking in either legal, mental, moral or physical qualifications; 987 of these were rejected as aliens, and 2,038 for illiteracy."

In the statistics given is a table showing the chronological list of actions in the Philippine islands from February 4, 1899, to June 30, 1900, together with the losses in killed and wounded. The totals show 33 officers and 476 men killed and 147 officers and 2,076 men wounded.

There are only three Seminole tribes left in Florida—about 600 head.

PREVENTS EPIDEMIC.

Freetown, Ind., July 22, 18

Enclosed find 25 cents for which send me another can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. It does wonders, more than you claim it will do. As long as the medicine lasted, my chickens were healthy. have had no medicine for two months and now they are sick, and I am afraid some will die before I get the me

WM. HUGH

A poultry raiser is never safe without a can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine hand. When a poultry epidemic appears it makes quick work of the flock. Thousands of dolla worth of stock and poultry die every year for the lack of a simple remedy like Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. At the insignificant cost of 25 cents for a half-pound can no poultry raiser like Wm. Hughes can afford to be without this great remedy a day. A little

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

in their food occasionally will keep stock and poultry well. No epidemic can affect them with Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine stimulating the stomach and liver to healthy action and keeping the bowels clear of that foul matter which breeds disease. A 25-cent can will last a month. That's the small price for which you can insure health for your stock and poultry.

Fisher, Kan., June 12, 1899.

By experience in its use I take pleasure in stating that your Black Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is a very valuable remedy for chickens and turkeys. If I can get some down them it is always sure to cure them.

Mrs. THOMAS CLARK.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is put up in half-pound cans, sold at 25 cents apiece. If your dealer does not keep it, send 25 cents to The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a trial can will be sent you. For advice in cases requiring special directions, and an illustrated book on stock and poultry diseases, address the manufacturers.

HAY'S REPLY

To Anglo-German Agreement--That Famous Third Clause.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The state department to-day made public the British German agreement respecting the maintenance of the "open door," and territorial integrity of China, with the answer of the United States government sent in duplicate to each of the principals to the agreement.

Mr. Hay to Lord Pauncefote:

Department of State,
Washington, Oct. 29, 1900.

Excellency:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of October 23, enclosing the text in agreement between Great Britain and Germany relating to the affairs in China which was signed in London on the 16th inst. by the Marquis of Salisbury and the German ambassador on behalf of their respectiev governments and inviting the acceptance by the United States of the principles recorded in that agreement.

These principles are:

"I. It is a matter of joint and permanent international interest that the ports on the rivers and littoral of China should remain free and open to trade and to every other legitimate form of economic activity for the nationals of all countries without distinction, and the two governments agree on their part to hold the same for all Chinese territory so far as they can exercise influence.

"II. Her Britannic majesty's government and the imperial German government will not, on their part, make use of the present complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantages in Chinese dominions and will direct their policy toward maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese empire."

The United States have heretofore made known their adoption of both these principles. During the last year this government invited the powers interested in China to join in an expression of views and purposes in the direction of impartial trade with that country and received satisfactory assurances to that effect from all of them. When the recent troubles were at their height, this government, on July 3, once more made an announcement of its policy regarding impartial trade and the integrity of the Chinese empire and had the gratification of learning that all of the powers held similar views. And since that time the most gratifying harmony has existed among all the nations concerned as to the ends to be pursued, and there has been little divergence of opinion as to the details of the course to be followed.

It is therefore, with much satisfaction, that the President directs me to inform you of the full sympathy of this government with those of her Britannic majesty and the German emperor in the principles set forth in the clauses of the agreement above cited.

The third clause of the agreement provides:

"III. In case of another power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain, under any form whatever, such territorial advantages, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves to come to a preliminary understanding as to the eventual steps to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China."

As this clause refers to a reciprocal arrangement between the two high contracting powers, the government of the United States does not regard itself as called upon to express an opinion in respect to it.

(Signed.) JOHN HAY.

(A similar note, mutatis mutandis, was addressed on the same day by the secretary of state to the imperial German charge d'affaires.)

HUGE SUGAR TRADE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1.—All records, as far as the arrivals of sugar-laden ships at this port are concerned, have been broken by the fleet which got in since October 1. Here are some of the figures:

Cargoes since October 1	12
From Honolulu by sailing ship	3
From Java by steamship	9
Average cargo per vessel, tons	4,200
Aggregate cargoes, tons	50,188
Consignees of cargoes, Spreckels & Co.	
Vessels yet to arrive	16

More than 50,000 tons of raw sugar have been delivered on the wharves of the Philadelphia refineries since October 1. This 30 days' record eclipses that for any corresponding period in the history of the port.

The arrivals have been nine steamships from Java and the far east, and three full-rigged American sailing ships from the Hawaiian islands. Enough material has been delivered here to insure the running on full time throughout the entire winter of the local refineries.

This unprecedented rush of sugar-laden ships to the Delaware is due to the determination of the sugar trust, foreshadowed several weeks ago, to remove the discrimination practiced against this port in favor of Boston and New York. It will be remembered that only three months ago such a scarcity of raw sugar prevailed here that both the Spreckels and McCahans were seriously thinking of closing their plants.

The reason why the vessels due at that time were diverted to other ports still remains a mystery. It was apparent, however, that the refineries in Boston and New York could not handle the immense amount of material being imported, and it was obvious that the sugar ships must soon again be seen on the Delaware.

At present the situation is that both the McCahans and Spreckels are taxed to their utmost capacity. The question is now being agitated by the promoters of the trust as to whether the unused Franklin refinery, at Swanson and Bainbridge streets, shall be again put in operation. It has been closed down for several years, and to resume work there would mean the employment of more than 1,000 men.

Near Enough.

Tommy—Pa, what does "disagree" mean?

Pa—Well, when two people think alike they are said to agree. Now, you can guess what "disagree" means.

Tommy—Oh, yes; that's when only one people thinks alike.—Philadelphia Press.

OUR BRAVE BOYS.

Stories of Gallantry and Daring by Officers and Enlisted Men.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Many stories of gallantry on the part of the American marine officers and enlisted men in the Philippines and in China appear in the annual report of Brigadier General Charles Heywood, commandant of the marine corps.

"It has been a source of gratification to me," says General Heywood, "to record in this report so many instances in which officers and men have distinguished themselves for personal bravery and heroism in battle, and it is my intention to address a communication to the department recommending that the gallantry of the officers and men who have received personal mention be appropriately recognized."

These acts of gallantry were performed near Tien Tsin. Mention of the incidents narrated by General Heywood is contained also in a report to the general commandant from Major Littleton W. T. Waller, who commanded the expedition of American marines that attempted to reach Tien Tsin from Taku in the early part of the China campaign. Major Waller says: "I have to earnestly recommend to your notice for such reward as you may deem proper the following officers:

"Lieutenant Smedley D. Butler, for the admirable control of his men in all the fights of the week and for saving a wounded man at the risk of his own life and under a very severe fire; Lieutenant A. E. Harding, for conspicuous gallantry in action and for saving wounded at the risk of his own life under a heavy fire; Second Lieutenant W. L. Jolly, for the same risk, and for leading a fine charge over two parapets in the face of a heavy fire; Lieutenant Leonard, for saving life under fire and for admirable control and direction of the fire; Lieutenant Powell, for working and managing the Colt gun under a fierce fire and without support, after the crew had been shot down; Lieutenant Wynne, for his steadfast courage and encouragement of his men.

"As for the men, I feel that I cannot do them justice. They have made history, marked with blood, if you please, still glorious and brilliant. They were the first in the field, and, please God, they will remain until the last man, woman and child is relieved from the toils of these barbarians. I shall send you the names of special instances in these cases, hoping that a suitable reward may be given them as far as the law allows."

Some young officers of marines distinguished themselves at the battle of Noveleta in Luzon by such a reckless display of courage that it was found necessary to admonish them. Lieutenants David D. Porter and George C. Thorpe were commended by Captain B. H. Fuller, commanding a battalion of marines, for bravery in being the first to enter the enemy's position in that engagement. Lieutenant Colonel Elliott indorsed Captain Fuller's report to Rear Admiral Watson as follows:

"First Lieutenants George C. Thorpe, R. M. Gilson, and David D. Porter, U. S. M. C., when within 150 yards of the insurgents' fort, stood upon the parapet of the first intrenchments taken while their men were firing, and I respectfully request that the admiral will admonish these young officers for bravado which might have caused a failure in carrying the fort, provided these officers had been killed or wounded before the charge had been sounded. I approve of the report of Captain B. H. Fuller and his recommendation for personal bravery shown after the charge was sounded."

In indorsing this report Rear Admiral Watson said: "The commander-in-chief is glad to commend Lieutenants Porter and Thorpe for bravery but has admonished them and Lieutenant Gilson for bravado and for being out of their proper position while the men were on the firing line."

Major Waller's conduct is highly praised by Rear Admiral Remey, commander-in-chief of the United States naval force on the Asiatic station.

"Nothing but praise is heard of the conduct of Major Waller during the recent disturbances and engagements about Taku and Tien Tsin," he said in a report. "All reports indicate that he is an officer of high merit, reflecting much credit on the marine corps and the whole United States service, and I would be glad to see him rewarded."

Major Waller was commended highly also by Colonel Meade, of the Marine corps, and Rear Admiral Kempff recommended that a suitable medal be given him and 5 per cent. additional pay for life in the various grades he may reach. General Heywood joins with Admiral Kempff in his praise of Major Waller and recommends that the additional pay be given.

A NEW GAS.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 31.—It is stated here that a savant has discovered a new gas obtained from petroleum, which burns with a brighter light than calcium or an electric arc. With a pint of kerosene the scientist produces a 700-candle power light. He can also generate power enough to run a four-horse power engine or automobile.

The process and the name of the inventor are being kept secret by Congressman W. H. King and Judge E. F. Colburn, two of his sponsors. They have shown the light, however, and promise later to disclose the name of the inventor, who is said to be already famous for other discoveries and contrivances.

$200 A MONTH SURE easily made by industrious man or woman. Experience unnecessary) following our instructions, exhibiting and taking orders from Dairymen, Creameries and every owner of a cow—the greatest mechanical wonder of the age, **THE AERATING BUTTER SEPARATOR**, a machine for separating Butter from Milk or Cream, sweet or sour, in less than 5 minutes; a child can do the work. So different from the old-fashioned all-day, back-breaking churn that every owner of a cow must have one. Write today for sole agency and choice of territory.

AERATING CO. B 40, - - CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WANTED—Agents in every county to sell "Family Memorials." Good profits and steady work. Add. Campbell & Co. 400 Plum St., Elgin, Ill.

FREE TO LADIES My MONTHLY REGULATOR is HARMLESS and CANNOT FAIL. Box FREE. Mrs. R. Rowan, B. 105, Milwaukee, Wis.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled, Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable, by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

$18 to $35 WEEKLY and EXPENSES **MEN and WOMEN** At Home or Traveling.

Mr. Smith, of Ind., made $927.50 first 6 months. Albert Hill, of N. J., $238 first month. Mr. Muncy, of Texas, $12.50 first 2 hours. Carrie Williams, clerk, $144 in 6 weeks. Mrs. Hitchcox, $222, besides housekeeping. Lida Kennedy, $84 while teaching. LET US START YOU. No experience needed. Our Agents made over $47,000.00 last month supplying the enormous demand for our famous Quaker Bath Cabinet, and appointing agents. Wonderful seller. Everybody buys—business men, families and physicians. No scheme, fraud or fake methods. Write today for our Proposition, New Plan, etc. Free. World Mfg. Co., 47 World B'ld'g, Cincinnati, O. [We recommend above firm as reliable.—Editor.]

$3.50 15 JEWELED ELGIN or WALTHAM

The handsomest genuine gold plated watch on the market. Double hunting case, SOLID GOLD PATTERN of engraving. GENT'S OR LADY'S SIZE.

R. E. CHALMERS & CO. 352-356 Dearborn St. Chicago.

$5.75 SEND NO MONEY

Until you have seen and tested our watch. We sell at Factory Price at One-Half and less than what you have to pay elsewhere. WARRANTED 20 YEARS. FREE. Excelsior Watch Co., 358 Central Bank Bldg., Chicago.

CALIFORNIA

First-Class Sleepers Daily between
CHICAGO AND SAN FRANCISCO
Without Change
are carried on the limited trains of the
GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

D. & R. G.—R. G. W.—Sou. Pac.
Best Scenery of the Rockies and Sierra Nevada
By Daylight in both Directions.
Best Dining Car service. Buffet Library Cars.
Send for "Chicago to California," describing the journey through.

LOW RATE
Personally Conducted Tourist Excursions
To San Francisco and Los Angeles.
Leave Chicago Thursdays via Scenic Route.
Leave Chicago Tuesdays via Southern Route.
Improved Tourist Cars—Fast Trains.
Write for "Itinerary" and "Tourist Dictionary."

GEO. S. PINGREE, T. P. A.
400 Rialto Building, - - Chicago, Ill.
JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., CHICAGO.

DRINKING AMONG LADIES.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—Leading Chicago physicians were asked if drinking was increasing among American women, as is reported of their English sisters.

"I am fearful that such conditions as are reported from London will some time prevail in this country," said Dr. Nicholas Senn.

"There is much more drunkenness among women than is dreamed of by most people. When a woman becomes a victim of alcoholism she becomes more depraved than the man victim."

"During the last ten years drinking among American women has steadily increased," declared Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson. "Formerly, American women were not given to wine drinking; now hardly a dinner is served without wine, and at nearly every reception there is the punch-bowl.

"These customs develop the taste. There are cases of extreme drinking among society women, as well as among the men.

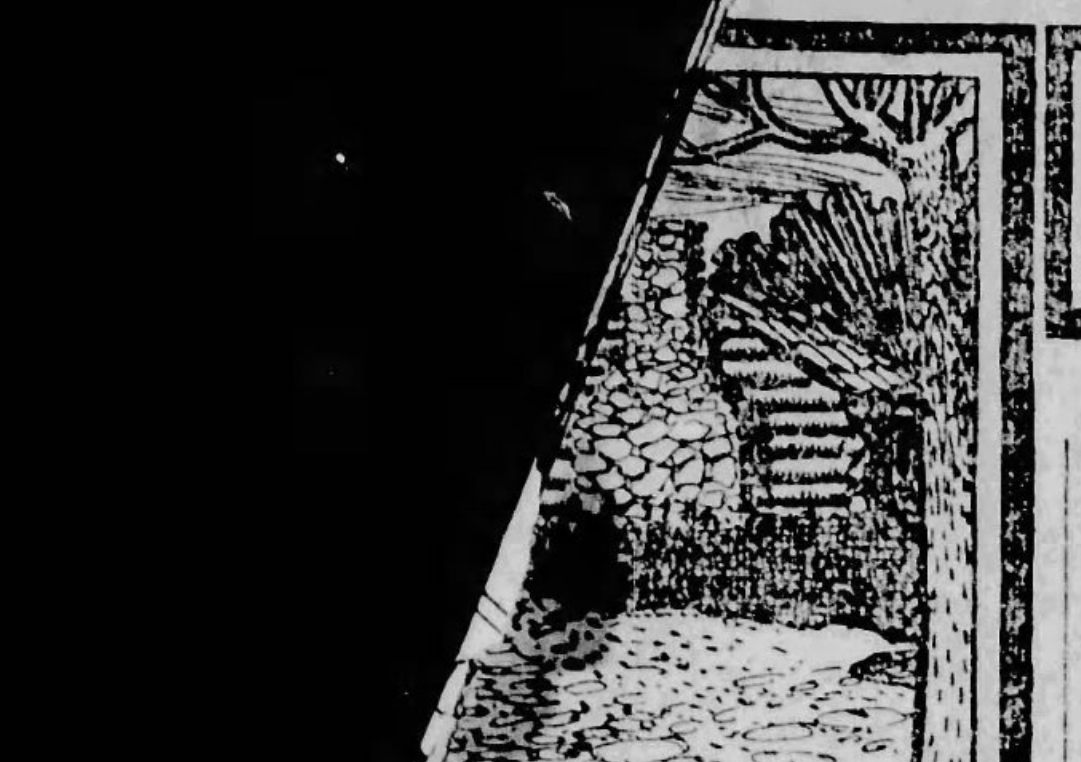
"The increase has been greater among the wealthy classes and the younger social sets than among the lower strata of society.

"I have had several cases of alcoholism. Drinking has the stamp of fashion, and anything that gets the stamp of fashion goes. This is true even of cigarette smoking, which habit undoubtedly is increasing.

"At the golf clubs the women indulge freely, and it is countenanced because it is fashionable."

Admitted to Bail.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 2.—Green Golden, held as one of the Goebel assassination suspects, was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 and released.



The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

KINDS OF PEOPLE.

two kinds of people on earth I
n,
people who lift, and the people
o lean.

ver you go, you will find the
orld's masses
always divided in just these two
classes.

oddly enough, you will find too, I
ween,
here is only one lifter to twenty who
lean.

In which class are you? Are you easing the load
Of overtaxed lifters who toil down the road?

Or are you a leaner, who lets others bear
Your portion of labor and worry and care?

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

I heard a man talk about pessimism and optimism the other evening, and he placed hamself with a wonderful swing of mental gymnastics among the apostles and prophets of the latter. Imagination, he claimed, was a necessity in order to paint the picture of the glories of the coming century, and I settled myself to the contemplation of the possibilities which his ready speech would make unfold in pictures before our gaze. Here was to be something as refreshing as the gushing waters of the mountain spring to the weary traveler, after all these weeks of direful political prophecies of disaster to the nation unless this man, or that man, according to the party represented, were elected to fill the Presidential chair.

Time and talk flowed on. There was energy, there was wit, there was a degree of eloquence; but to my amazement they were the evil national tendencies which were counted o'er and reckoned with instead of the good. The system of education is wrong from the kindergarten to the college, and the burden of the blame rests upon the woman teacher. Society is rotten because women neglect their families for club duties. Extravagance has entered the homes and it is the wife and mother who is at fault. Everywhere is unrest; everywhere is restlessness, and it is the women who have forgotten the days when they baked and brewed and saw nothing worth living for outside of wifehood and many times repeated motherhood. But a change is coming, affirmed the speaker. In the East women are resigning from clubs to stay at home, and by and by the change will get here to you.

And this was optimism! Not one word of the great humanitarian movements of the day; not a syllable of the spiritual uprising which will oppose, nay, is opposing, the evil, the corruption, and the selfishness of the age; not a mention of the forces which are bringing the thought of unity in human rights and progress to the fore; not a word to inspire to greater love, to broader tolerance, to truer charity. A curious optimism it seemed, but then, I reflected in my disappointment, it was what he saw from his point of view.

In fact, that is the key to all of these differences of opinion, and if we could only hold that thought in mind we should save much "idle talk and vain babblings." For this is true—the individual who feels that he has reached the "end-all" of any question whatever, is in most cases absolutely beyond any change of conviction. Argument is of no more use than pouring water through a sieve. He reasons from his point of view, sees everything upon the side visible to his sight from that position, and looks no further.

Especially is this the case in politics and religion. Sophonisba says that nine-tenths of the arguments upon these subjects remind her of what, according to the story, old Uncle Jacob said to his young master who had returned home from college and was airing his knowledge before the awe-struck, silent negroes. Uncle Jacob listened awhile and then he interposed solemnly:

"I've been listenin' to yoh, Marse Odolphuse, foh two days, an' it's my opinion dat yoh talk, an' yoh talk, but yoh doan' reach into the stomach of yoh subject."

It is a difficult thing to be fair-minded in looking at anything which is opposed to our own convictions, but the need is great if to be just is our desire, that we "reach into de stomach" of every important subject so far as it is possible. There are always two sides to everything, but we are very prone to concern ourselves with only one.

There is never any difficulty in seeing the other side if we really want to do so. Did you ever notice how curiously things fall in your way when you become interested in some special subject of investigation? You meet a friend and she is quite sure to speak of the subject of your thought. You take up a book, paper, or magazine, and there it is in some form to help you on your way. Therefore the man or woman who really desires to see both sides in order to judge fairly need never fail of opportunity. It will surely offer itself if in earnest in the wish.

To have it do any good, however, we must, as I said before, be fair-minded, and few of us are that even at our best. We do not want to be convinced that we have made a mistake. We are afraid that we may be considered "wobbiers," and so we look only for what will fix us more firmly in the position we have taken. In reality change, honestly made, generally means growth.

Had the lecturer I speak of been less occupied with the shortcomings, and they are many, of the women of the nation, he would have recognized and seized the opportunity of giving wise counsels to both men and women as to the duty of self-government, of high aspiration, of untiring effort to live toward the best. He spoke a vital truth when he said that we are living in one of the most wonderful times that history has ever known. The dawn of the twentieth century is indeed at hand, and it is ours to carry forward the good or evil influences that will help to make or to mar its fair morning. No petty jealousies, no ignoble striving, no narrow ambitions ought to possess individuals or nations. Especially is this true of these last days of the final political campaign of the century in the United States.

In spite of all arraignment such as I have mentioned women are, in reality, turning their faces towards the highest ideals of womanhood. It is a transition from the old into the new, and in the tremendous rush of events changing traditionary customs and environments, it is no wonder if mistakes are made and sometimes with sad results. It is well, therefore, for us to see how things appear from the other point of view, to look well to the proofs of what we may be accused, and then without shrinking to apply the knife to all that stands in the way of reaching the highest ideals of a true womanhood. It may be, as Ibsen says, that the "capital fault of our education lies in our having laid stress upon what we know rather than on what we are." If this be so, in the new century may be found the remedy.

THE COZY CORNER

"All in the day's work, tired heart;
Lift the load bravely and do thy part,
God will do His;
And be the day weary, or be the day long,
At last it ringeth to evening song!

"All in the day's work—straight from Thee
Comes the right task love sets for me;
I will attempt it;
For be the day weary, or be the day long,
At length it ringeth to evening song!

"All in the day's work—let it be
Or short or long, 'tis all for Thee—
Singing I'll do it;
And be the day weary, or be the day long,
I shall sleep to awake with the angel's song!"

"Grandmother Wise" asks a question which at first thought seems very simple, but like others of that kind, is harder to answer than one might think.

It is strange what queer thoughts will come to a person when they are alone, and with nothing in particular to do, I often find myself wondering about the why and wherefore of things which at first seem really foolish, but I also find that people who are considered much wiser than I, cannot answer them.

For instance: As I was looking at my little grandson's hands the other day, I noticed how smooth they were. To be sure they were quite grimy with dirt, but a little soap and water would remove that. When I thought of it I could not think of a child of my acquaintance whose hands were not smooth.

When I was young, it was the exception to see a small boy whose hands were not more or less decorated with warts—great, ugly looking warts that made the hands unpleasant to look at and especially unpleasant to touch. I remember one of my schoolmates whose hands resembled nothing in the world so much as a toad on that account, and he was the terror of all the smaller children to whom he would threaten to "give them."

Some of the older readers of the Cozy Corner can doubtless remember how it was believed that these disagreeable excresences could be "sold" and how the largest of warts would be gladly "traded" for an apple-core or a handful of hickory nuts if a purchaser could be found.

It is another curious fact that the wart would surely disappear from the seller's hand very soon after such a trade. Of course, none of us believed it was really sold, but what did become of it, and why did it go away then instead of before the trade? I know this did happen to me, for I once "sold" a very large and disagreeable seed-wart for a badly specked apple, and within a week's time there was nothing but the scar left on my hand.

But to return to the original question, can any one tell why the children of a generation or two ago were so afflicted, and why those of to-day are not?

"A Club Woman" sends this clipping from Mrs. May Wright Sewall's speech at the Milwaukee convention, and with it a few of her own sentiments on the subject:

Dear Cozy Corner friends, will you read these remarks made by Mrs. Sewall, and tell me if you do not think there is room for a reform in this direction among our women, that is quite as necessary as dress reform or any other that now occupies the minds and time of progressive women? I will ask you to do more than consider the subject; I will ask you to do all you can to wipe out this disgraceful habit among those of your acquaintances who indulge in it, to show by precept and example that you do not approve of it, and will not countenance its use among those whom you count your friends. Here are Mrs. Sewall's remarks:

"It was told me by a club woman whom I met in Paris, and who had come almost direct from the convention of the general Federation of Clubs. She said that she had never heard so much slang as she heard at the biennial convention at Milwaukee.

"Although I did not see the exhibit myself, I was told over and over again in Paris of it. The exhibit I refer to was for the express purpose of showing the women of different countries at their favorite occupation. There was the German woman darning by the aid of a microscope, the Italian woman making lace, the Persian woman embroidering, the Dutch woman making cheese, and the American woman—swinging in a hammock and chewing gum. This was labeled 'The Summer Girl, the Latest Production of American Civilization.'"

While we know this to be a total misrepresentation of the true American woman, there is enough foundation to the idea to make it seem real to foreigners, or it would not have found a place in this exhibit. Let us in our efforts to elevate womanhood mentally, spiritually and politically, do a little missionary work in the way of inducing them to give up slang and gum chewing, or, as Mrs. Sewall puts it, "Let the club woman rescue the American language from the mouths of the destroyers. Let them protest against the wholesale slaying of English by the permitted use of slang. The general federation of woman's clubs, by its constitution, stands for the uplifting of letters, and it could do no greater patriotic service than in redeeming the American speech from the inroads of slang."

It does not need that we belong to a club to enable us to do our part in this work. Every woman can exert her influence for good in her own neighborhood her own home, and, if need be, in her own self.

Mrs. D. B. Phillips speaks very earnestly on the Temperance subject:

I do not think that education in any sense is the remedy for intemperance. Although my words are insufficient to change the laws, I must speak on this subject which affects me so strongly, and trust that every mother in the land will feel a duty in this matter and do it.

Do not talk to me of lives saved by liquor, but rather of homes wrecked by this allurement of Satin. He beguiles the young man with harmless (?) cider and sparkling wine until he is led to the very depths of hell by the accursed liquor that is manufactured and sold by the sanction of the church and state. Only yesterday I saw the elders of a church pass around the wine in a service that should fill every heart with holy memories of that Last Supper, but instead I was filled with sorrow and bitter anguish. Why, O, why, can we not have pure water on the Lord's table instead of wine that will create the desire for something stronger?

Fathers, you who make the laws of the land, who love your wives and children, and have sympathy for the orphan's cry, why can not you banish this curse? Think of the sufferings of your wives, when after having toiled for these children, borne everything for them till they are grown to manhood, then see them help to fill the saloons, and to consume the fiery draught that will steal away their intellect, their manhood, and, worst of all, destroy their immortal souls, all because the fathers will not use the power they have to suppress the sale of liquor.

You, proud father, as you hold your first-born in your arms, and make bright plans for his future life, if you could look down the vista of years and see that he would fill a drunkard's grave, you would pray God to take him from you at once, that he might be saved the horrible fate that awaits him. And yet you will not prevent this for him, and for other boys, by crushing the liquor traffic. A man may himself not be tempted or affected by liquor, but he has a duty toward his weaker brethren who cannot resist the tempter.

When a murder or a robbery is committed in a neighborhood there is great excitement and the authorities do not rest until the offender is punished, but in this, a matter of much more importance, as it deals with a man's best qualities instead of his earthly goods, nothing can be done, because the law protects the man who sells the liquor.

There will be a day of accounting for these men who say in deed, if not in words, "I am not my brother's keeper."

"Mrs. G. L. A." asks for a successful way of canning pumpkin for winter use.

"Harriet A. Walling" writes to "Mrs. Fleming" that the use of angle-worm oil cured her daughter of contracted cords, caused by a severe burn when she was quite young, and she recommends it to Mrs. Fleming in answer to her request in a recent number of The Blade.

"Mrs. Thomas" sends this correction: Dear Editor—Either you or I made a mistake in saying that a tablespoonful of coal-oil was to be given as a dose for an adult. I certainly never intended to say such a thing, as it would prove quite as bad as a teaspoonful would for a child. We only give a few drops on sugar, but consider it a useful remedy for colds or croup.

The mistake was in the type, as "Mrs. Thomas'" recipe was correct.

HELPS AND SUGGESTIONS.

One of the prettiest and most appropriate additions to the nursery, sick room or cozy corner, is a screen having the center panel of glass. This should be painted with transparent paint, and may be all of one color, or have a picture of the Madonna, the Angel of Sleep, or anything appropriate, painted in the center with a background of a neutral, restful color.

On the frame, at each side of the glass panel, are placed swinging brackets to hold a night-lamp. These are so arranged that the light may be thrown from any angle through the painted glass and the soft, subdued light thus produced is very grateful to the eyes of patient, or nurse, and gives a beautiful effect to the room.

One of the latest fancies in decorations are the shades for electric-light bulbs. They are made of chiffon or Chinese silk and bordered with Chinese coins, Tom Thumb fringe and gold or silver lace. The frames for these shades can be bought at any place where fancy work materials are sold, and the work is very fascinating.

Among the things that may be prepared in advance for Christmas gifts are shopping and laundry lists; kodak-book for holding the results of a summer vacation with a camera; stamp books, clipping books, etc. For these will be required card board of different colors, baby ribbon, program-pencils, water colors, India-ink, pens and brushes. Enough material may be purchased for one dollar for a dozen very pretty gifts, which can be made at odd moments, thus saving the rush and worry that usually comes at Christmas time.

For your literary friend you can make no more acceptable gift than a clipping book. For this take two pieces of heavy card-board, ten inches long and four and a half inches wide; cover one side of each piece with olive-green linen and the other with pink silk. On the linen work a design of pink roses, sweet peas, or the favorite flower of your friend; stretch this tightly over the card-board and overhand the lining to it. On the upper side of the book the words "Clippings," "Things to Remember" or something of the kind, is to be outlined with embroidery or pen.

Have a dozen white envelopes, the size of the cover, prepared by writing in fancy letters on the flaps, "Poetry," "Children's Stories," "Useful Information," "Entertainment," "Short Stories," "Club Work," "Selections," etc.

With a punch, make holes through the cover and envelopes at each end and in the center, tie through these with Number two ribbon, allowing sufficient length for the envelopes when filled. In the center of the front of the cover fasten ribbons to tie the book together. These envelopes, when filled, may be removed and replaced by others.

Before making a Kodak Book, find the size of the pictures your friend makes and cut the cover and leaves to suit them. The cover can be decorated with a small picture and some appropriate motto. The leaves should have a strip of heavier paper pasted to the back of each to prevent the book from bulging when filled.

A CHINESE "RAVEN."

The Fu-niao, or Bird of Fate.

'Twas in the month of chill November,
As I can very well remember,
In dismal, gloomy, crumbling hall,
Betwixt moss-covered, reeking walls,
An exiled poet lay—

On his bed of straw reclining,
Half despairing, half repining,
When athwart the window sill,
Flew a bird of omen ill,
And seemed inclined to stay.

To my book of occult learning,
Suddenly I thought of turning,
All the mystery to know,
Of that shameless owl or crow,
That would not go away.

"Wherever such a bird shall enter,
'Tis sure some power above has sent her,
(So said the mystic book) to show
'The human dweller forth must go,'"
But where it did not say.

Then anxiously the bird addressing,
And my ignorance confessing,
"Gentle bird, in mercy deign
The will of fate to me explain,
Where is my future way?"

It raised its head as if 'twere seeking
To answer me by simple speaking,
Then folded up its sable wing,
Nor did it utter anything,
But breathed a "Well-a-day!"

More eloquent than any diction,
That simple sign produced conviction,
Furnishing to me the key
Of that awful mystery
That on my spirit lay.

"Fortune's wheel is ever turning,
To human eye there's no discerning
Weal or woe in any state;
Wisdom is to bide your fate."
This is what it seemed to say,
In that simple "Well-a-day."

—Translated from the Chinese.

SOME TIMELY RECIPES.

Four Sweet Potato Recipes.

"May Lonard" sends four recipes for cooking sweet potatoes which she recommends, and which may be new to some of our northern readers who have only used this vegetable when baked or boiled.

Sweet Potato Puffs.

Steam six medium-sized potatoes, peel and mash fine. Add one teaspoonful of sugar, two of butter and a little salt. Beat until very light and fill buttered custard-cups nearly full of the mixture, brush over the tops with the beaten white of an egg and bake in a quick oven till brown. Serve very hot.

Sweet Potato Waffles.

Two heaping tablespoonfuls of mashed sweet potato, one tablespoonful of butter, melted, one tablespoonful of sugar, one well beaten egg, two tablespoonfuls less than a pint of milk, four heaping tablespoonfuls of flour into which has been mixed one-half teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat together and bake in waffle irons.

Sweet Potato Pudding.

Mix one pound of grated raw potatoes with half a cupful of molasses, two well-beaten eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of ginger, a little salt and new milk enough to make a thin batter. Bake slowly for one and a half hours.

If desired to make it very nice, cover with a meringue made from the whites of two eggs beaten stiff with two tablespoonfuls of sugar spread on the pudding while warm and return to the oven to brown.

Dried Sweet Potatoes

Boil until done, peel and slice them; place on plates and dry thoroughly. Pack in air-tight jars and when wanted for use in the winter, soak in warm water for half an hour, stew till tender and use like the fresh potato.

THE BOY WEBSTER.

Daniel Webster as a lad is this described by John Bach McMaster, the historian, in the first of his illustrated papers on the statesman, published in the November Century:

"As the boy grew in years and stature his life was powerfully affected by the fact that he was the youngest son and ninth child in a family of ten; that his health was far from good; that he showed tastes and mental traits that stood out in marked contrast with those of his brothers and sisters; and that he was, from infancy, the pet of the family. Such daily work as a farmer's lad was then made to do was not for him. Yet he was expected to do something, and might have been seen barefooted, in frock and trousers, astride of the horse that dragged the plow between the rows of corn, or binding the wheat the reapers cut, or following the cows to pasture in the morning and home again at night, or tending logs in his father's sawmill. When such work was to be done it was his custom to take a book along, set the log, hoist the gates, and, while the saw passed slowly through the tree-trunk, an operation which, in those days, consumed some twenty minutes, he would settle himself comfortably and read."

SPRINGTOWN ON THE PIKE.

One of the most powerful novels of the year and at the same time one of the most wierd and dramatic is Professor Uri Lloyd's last work, of which The Blade has just received the advance sheets from the publisher. Those who have read Etidhorpa need not be told that the literary style of this author is strong and finished, rising sometimes into an almost passionate appeal to the feelings, making the narration so realistic as to seem present instead of past in action. Yet, on the other hand, Mr. Lloyd is a man of science, which fact appears in his keen analysis of causes whenever it becomes necessary to preserve the integrity of the plot.

Now for the story itself. It is told in the first person, and opens thus:

"My name is Samuel Drew, and I am now professor of chemistry in the University on the Hill. When I think of my boyhood, memories of the Kentucky pike arise, and I recall the experiences of Sammy Drew, a barefooted child. * * * That pike is yet vivid to memory. Again I see the dust of bygone times. Again the sun's fierce rays force me to greater laziness. Often I seek a shade tree at the roadside, there to find the grassy brink of a grateful spring, and, leaning over the sward, bury my face in the hard limestone water, drinking deep and long. * * * Finally I turn upon my back and gaze into space, dreaming of nothing, thinking of nothing."

"I LOVE THE DUST OF THAT OLD PIKE."
Copyright by Dodd, Mead & Co.

This is the boy who may be called the hero of the pathetic love romance that runs a troubled undercurrent through to the end. But the principal character, one that is unique in fiction is the old negro Cupe, who claims descent from a mighty king in Africa, and to possess the power of reading signs and portents from nature that belongs only to royal families. He has been for untold years a slave in the Kentucky family to whose interests he is devoted, handed down from father to son and to son again. Shrewd beyond most white men, with a determination to do what the signs tell him to do, he never forgets his color, though he might seem sometimes to forget his place as a slave. Here is a specimen of his reasoning:

"De co'ht am not fo' niggers, 'case niggers ain't white. Ef a white man am drunk and a fool, he k'n sw'ah away de life ob a nigger; ef a nigger am sobah, he ain't got sense 'nuff, 'cordin' to the co'ht t' tell what he knows. What's de use ob Cupe goin' t' co'ht, an' tellin' de truf 'bout de will of Ma'se? Cupe am a nigger, an' Dinah am a nigger, too."

Susie is the heroine of the story, a white child in Cupe's care, about whom the shadows of a mystery hang that are not cleared wholly away until near the close. The other most prominent character is one always called by Cupe "de Red Head Boy." He came down from the mountains, and it is in connection with him that Mr. Lloyd has shown some of the terrors of a Kentucky feud in which earnest prayer may be coupled with the strongest intent to kill.

The time in which the events narrated are supposed to occur is in the early sixties. The curious customs existing in this border state at that time are woven into the plot, and add to the wierd interest of the tale.

In the dramatic trial of Red Head, the author has evidently intended to show that even science, when most certain of its ground, may be wholly wrong, and, therefore, a decision based upon circumstantial evidence as strong as that even, can send an innocent human being to a violent death. Coming from one of a worldwide reputation as a chemist, it may well challenge men to think whether the death penalty may not often be murder.

Another thing is made apparent in the story, and that is the extent to which superstition, which is sometimes mysticism with its symbolism lost sight of and degraded, controls the negro.

While the story is, as said before, one of great power and fascination, it is not a pleasant one to read, nor will it be easily forgotten. Mr. Lloyd will again surprise the public with this latest work.

Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, are the publishers of Stringtown on the Pike.

The Youngfolks

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

For October.
ILLI NOIS.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American poet, born at Portland, Maine, February 27, 1807. At the age of 14, he entered Bowdoin College, Brunswick, and graduated there with high honors in 1825. For a short time he studied law in his father's office, but a professorship of modern languages having been formed in Bowdoin and offered to him, he accepted it and went to Europe to qualify himself for his new duties. He returned in 1829, and entered upon his professional work. His first literary work appeared in 1835, and each succeeding year saw new poems, folk-tales, translations, etc. Of him, another writer says: "He idealizes real life, embodies high moral sentiment in beautiful and ennobling forms, and inweaves the golden threads of spiritual being into the texture of common existence." He died March 24, 1882.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—LANGUAGE STUDY.

To affront; to bury; to deduce; to breathe; crazy; to lead; to write; to ask about; an exclamation; aim. All words of two syllables, each commencing with "in."

ELFA.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A man's wages for a year were to be paid with $480.00, and a horse; at the end of 6 months he accepts $290.00 and a cow. What is the value of the horse and cow respectively, if they are together worth $190.00?

E. M. T.

4—DIAMOND.

X
O X O
O O X O O
X X X X X X X
O O X O O
O X O
X

1.—A consonant.
2.—Accomplished.
3.—Low shady places.
4.—A man's name.
5.—The Supreme being.
6.—To speak.
7.—A consonant.

Centrals down and across give the name of the next President of these United States.

POLLY TICK.

5.—QUERY.

What foreign town is named for a President of the United States, and what Vice President took the oath of office on foreign soil?

ILLI NOIS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote,
"'Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's self in print;
A book's a book, although there's nothing in't."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of October 25.

1.—Franz Joseph Gall.

2.—Words forming double acrostic: mump, urao, save, Iris, city. Primals, music; finals, poesy.

3.—1,732 solid inches.

4.—The calamity howlers.

5.—Actaeon was a mythical personage, a grandson of Cadmus. He was trained as a hunter by Charon. Having once surprised Diana while bathing in a fountain, he was changed by the offended goddess into a stag, and his own dogs not knowing him, tore him in pieces. According to Euripides, Diana was jealous because Actaeon had boasted that he excelled her in hunting.

6.—Seneca wrote:

"I will govern my life and my thoughts as if the whole world were to see the one, and to read the other; for what does it signify to make anything a secret to my neighbor, when to God (who is the searcher of our hearts) all our privacies are open?"

Chat.

Solution of problem given October 25, by H. P. S.: Let X equal 1 side of cube; then the sq. rt. of X squared, plus X squared, equals the sq. rt. of 2 X squared, equals the length of diagonal of one side; and this diagonal squared, plus the square of one side equals the square of the diameter of the circle. The square of the sq. rt. of 2 X squared, is 2 X squared; then the sq. rt. of 2 X squared plus X squared equals 3 squared. That is, 2 X squared, plus X squared equals 9, or, 3 X squared equals 9, or X squared equals 3, or X equals the sq. rt. of 3 equals 1,732 solid inches.

Correct solutions were received from Ill: Nois, W. P. E., Pauline, G. R. W., H. A. W., John Hamilton and Mc.

G. R. W. and H. A. W. are strangers within our gates, who it is hoped will come again "early and often."

John Hamilton, are you the same gentleman who formerly wrote to the column from Cambridge Springs? Whether you are or not, you are welcome to the 'Cademy.

Mc., why do not you come "more occasionally?" You need not fear that you will wear your welcome out.

Speaking of the quotation in the column of October 18, W. P. E. says: "I do not believe the sense of the quotation is true; (only one in one thousand)! Push is all right if the effort is not overdone."

Owing to the omission of Chat in last week's column, credit was given to-day for all puzzles received during the two weeks preceding this issue.

If the solution of the problem given in Chat to-day is not correct, it is because it is so difficult to produce algebraic signs by means of ordinary letters and words. If the Puzzlers will please remember this and send their solutions all "spelled out" it will prevent mistakes of this sort.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

Poem Study for November.

"Who builds a church to God and not to fame,
Will never mark the marble with his name."

—Pope.

"Brunette," sent the first paper on the September study.

Real mercy is the natural outcome of true Christianity. It canont be selfish; it is not strained; it is free, and given in no stinted measure, but we often find a very poor substitute passing under its name. If we expect pity and clemency shown to us, we must be ready to give in the same degree to others.

Where would all of earth's poor creatures be if it were not for God's mercy toward them? Mercy should not be confined to humanity alone; the brutes and insects have need of it as well as men. The man who is not merciful to the dumb animals in his care has but little of the true, heavenly quality; his mercy is strained; it is a spurious article. God gives nothing but the purest and best, and He will not accept from us, toward any of His creatures, any other than the best of mercy, love and charity.

"Quien Sabe"—Mercy in quality is far-reaching and kind. It is forbearing and full of pity. It is unselfish and forgiving.

Shylock was just, when he would have his "pound of flesh" from Antonio in the fulfillment of their contract. When he was shown the result of his insistence he "forgave" the debt. This was not "mercy" as he wished it to be considered; it was only selfish fear.

Mercy when given grudgingly loses its divine attributes, and its qualities are strained past the point when it is to be accepted as the genuine grace.

"Fern Glendale"—"The quality of mercy is not strained." Although we know this to be true, how often do we see the attempt made to pass a spurious article for the true mercy that it is our duty to show to all who need it.

Some will give money in large sums to popular objects for relieving distress, and think they are truly merciful, but when it comes to forgiving a debt to a poor creditor, or going personally to help a needy family, they refuse at once.

There are, however, many noble men and women who understand the true meaning of this heavenly attribute and who practice it in their daily lives, going among the poor, the sick and the sorrowful, giving help and comfort at the sacrifice of their own pleasure and even risking their own lives for others. Clara Barton, Helen Gould and Sarah J. Ennis, the latter a colored nurse who served through the Cuban war, are among these whose mercy is not strained, and of whom was written "Blessed are the merciful."

As Merry-Go-Rounds, let us all strive to live so that we may not fear to say—

"The mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me."

"Illi-Nois."—If we possess the heavenly quality of unstrained mercy, it will be made evident by our tender sympathy and compassion for the sufferings and imperfections of humanity. We will not look for, or dwell upon the faults of others, but rather try to find the good qualities and encourage their development. The merciful person will never say, "I can forgive, but never forget the wrong done me;" he will put away the remembrance of the wrong and not "strain" his mercy by any half-hearted forgiveness.

We should endeavor to follow the greatest possible exhibition of mercy the world ever knew, that of Jesus Christ, who, when suffering the most terrible and ignominious of all deaths, could yet plead for the forgiveness of His murderers because they knew not what they did. We all shall need mercy shown us at some time, therefore let us remember to show it to others, even as we would wish it for ourselves.

The last paper received on this subject is from "Mother's Stay."

Mercy is a golden mist which envelopes God's heavenly throne. It is also a part of all unselfish lives on earth. The light of God's countenance gilds it and gives it that sweetness and influence which causes the feeling of gratitude in the hearts of those to whom it is shown, and softens the callous disposition of the selfish man or woman; it carries with it a blessing for him who gives and him who receives.

This is the true, heavenly mercy whose quality cannot be strained, but there is an earth-born mercy which is so strained and awkward, that it only lends itself to a possible future gain.

Such was that shown by Shylock when he pretended to forgive Antonio the slights and insults he had heaped upon him. Had the Jew shown true mercy, it would have been in forgiving the debt and releasing Antonio from the foolish and wicked bond he had given. The tardy forgiveness that was at last offered contained no mercy it was merely the promptings of a selfish fear of consequences.

The reward of those who possess this heavenly attribute is shown in the fifth Beatitude: "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy," so, as we shall all at some time need to have it shown to us, let us show it to all we meet, whether man or beast.

"Oleta F." sends the following invitation to the Merry-Go-Rounders.

You are all very cordially invited to a "Violet party," given by one of your number—Oleta F. All are requested to send, care of Miss Prudence, a verse about violets.

Oleta F. has a very good excuse for her absence from our meetings. She has been taking care of her invalid mother and "doing the housework on a 70-acre farm." Miss Prudence wishes to thank "Oleta" for the very curious specimen of a flower she received and would like to know something of it. Where it grows, its colors and if it has any name. It is very interesting and wholly unknown in this part of the country.

"Grace N. Williams," "Tom Try" and "Gray-Eyed Sister" are admitted to membership to-day, as they promise to abide faithfully by our rules. It seems a little strange, after all that has been said in this and other departments of The Blade, to read such a note as this: "I have read the M. G. R. carefully [illegible] a number of years, and am so interested in the letters that I wish to join your circle of happy young people," and [illegible] postscript to read, "is it necessary to send our real name?" Probably [illegible] requirement has been overlooked [illegible] "careful reading" the writer [illegible] the M. G. R. for "many week[illegible]

Pleasant letters cont[illegible] for the M. G. R. and [illegible] have been receiv[illegible] Vania," "Kathleen [illegible] "Brunette," for [illegible] to-day.

MY LITTLE BOY AND I.

We've found a city wonderful!
No clouds o'erspread its sky;
'Tis peopled with the ones we love,
My little boy and I.

Within its walls no sorrow reigns,
Bright birds so joyous fly,
Oh, tender are the songs we hear,
My little boy and I.

Amid the roses beautiful
And streamlets gliding by,
We lose no time in golden dreams,
My little boy and I.

Our friends are ever fond and true,
Our loved ones never die,
In this fair land wherein we dwell,
My little boy and I.

If time too long and dreary grows,
Or drags too slowly by,
We'll haste away at eventide,
My little boy and I.

All care we'll leave far, far behind,
On Fancy's wings we'll fly,
To our dear land of Make-believe,

My little boy and I.

When his bright hair is snowy white,
And dimmed his laughing eye,
We'll go no more to Make-believe,
My little boy and I.

But when life's day is waning fast,
Beyond the sunlit sky,
Shall we inherit fairer lands,
My little boy and I?

And in a home forever blest,
Rest sweetly, by and by,
With all our dreams come true at last,
My little boy and I?

—Dora Annis Chase in Boston Budget.

A BORROWED BACK YARD.

The Little Boy had always "boarded." Twice since he could remember he had been to the seashore; to the country, never. He knew very little of growing things, except trees and plants in pots. When his father rented a house, and they were to live all over it, the Little Boy hoped there would be a yard. There was a yard behind the house—a very small yard—and it was bricked all over. There was not a bit of green, except where weeds came up between the brick.

The Little Boy was very much disappointed.

"I hoped there would be grass and maybe flowers," he said.

"I hope you can have a yard to play in some time," said mother. "But you have a whole house to yourself now; isn't that enough at one time?"

"Yes," said the Little Boy, "I s'pose it is, only I had hoped there would be grass in the yard; at least grass."

The Little Boy helped his mother put the house to rights. There was some new furniture and some old furniture which had belonged to the Little Boy's grandmother. It had been "stored," and the Little Boy couldn't remember it at all. It was such fun to live in a whole house!

"The folks across the street have a yard, mother," cried the Little Boy one morning. "See that open-work iron gate, and that long brick wall by the house? It's back of that, mother. I went over and looked through. There is grass, mother—there is grass and a flower bed. I saw them myself, mother," said the Little Boy. That afternoon the Little Boy had more news about "the folks across the street."

"There is a little girl, mother," he said; "a little girl in a blue dress. She was climbing on the open-work iron gate. May I sit on our front steps, mother?" The Little Girl soon called to him.

"O, Little Boy," she called, "come across the street. I can't come out because the gate is locked." The Little Boy ran quickly across the street.

"You have a back yard, haven't you?" he said, pleasantly. "Ours is only bricks."

"Yes," said the Little Girl in a most friendly way. "If the gate wasn't locked I'd show you my flowers. I have a rosebush. Have you a rosebush, Little Boy?"

"No," said the Little Boy, soberly.

"There aren't any flowers yet," said the Little Girl. "It's too soon for roses; but wait a minute and I'll pick you a leaf." The Little Boy watched the Little Girl's blue dress as it twirled around the corner of the house. She soon came back with a spray of pinkish-green rose leaves only partly opened. She poked it through the open work iron gate until it fell on the pavement outside, where the Little Boy picked it up. Some grown-up persons called, "Supper's ready, Miss Isabel," and the Little Girl had to say "Good night" and go in.

"To-orrow I'll get the gate unlocked, and show you my garden," she said. The Little Boy took his rose leaves home. He was happy. He put the rose leaves in water because it was so kind of the Little Girl to give them to him.

As soon as breakfast was over next morning the Little Boy took his paper soldiers and went to sit on the front steps. It was a long time before the Little Girl came. The postman and the ice-man had both come and gone, and a man crying early strawberries had disappeared down the street. At last the Little Girl came and called to the Little Boy to come over.

"We are going away to-morrow," she said. This was bad news for the Little Boy.

"I didn't suppose people with back-yards went away," said he.

"We're going to the mountains for three months," said the Little Girl. "We take the baby and Matilda and all my dolls."

"What do you do with your back-yard?" said the Little Boy.

"I might lend that to you," said the Little Girl, thoughtfully. "I'll ask mother if I may."

That afternoon, because the sun was hot on the front steps, the Little Boy played train in the house. At 4 o'clock the door bell rang. It was a lady—the lady who lived with the Little Girl where the back-yard was. She was the Little Girl's mother. She smiled in the same way the Little Girl smiled. She came to see the Little Boy's mother.

"If you are not going away this summer," she said, "I thought perhaps the Little Boy might like to play in our yard sometimes. It is generally cool and shady, and my Little Girl has planted seeds which will blossom before she comes back. Your Little Boy can water them and pick the flowers. All children love flowers so, and I know you have no place for them in your yard."

"IF THE GATE WASN'T LOCKED I'D SHOW YOU MY FLOWERS."

"You never did a kinder thing in all your life, I am sure," said the Little Boy's mother. "I am sure I can not tell you how grateful the boy's father and I will be."

"Can I go on the grass?" asked the Little Boy.

"Indeed you may," said the Little Girl's mother, and she kissed the Little Boy.

So the Little Boy had the key to the open-work iron gate, and went in and out as he chose. He watered the flowers and when they budded he was almost too excited to go to sleep at night until they bloomed. You see, he did not know what they would be like until they blossomed. They were nasturtiums—they blossom all the time after they are started—and there were a few fine red poppies and a few dear pansies and some morning glories; yes, and the pink rosebush blossomed. The roses were pink. The first one was almost too precious to pick! A man came once in a while to cut the grass, but the Little Boy and his mother took all the care of the flowers. The paper soldiers marched among the pansies, and the toy ship sailed in the grass. It was a happy summer. One night after dark—it was autumn now—the Little Girl and her mother and father and the baby and Matilda and the dolls came home from the mountains. The Little Girl's cheeks were brown, but they were hardly browner than the Little Boy's. He had been farming in the sunshine. His cheeks were brown too. The next morning he went over and rang the door bell. The Little Girl and her mother came down stairs when they saw who was at the door.

"Here's the key to the open-work iron gate," said the Little Boy; "and I want to return that back-yard I borrowed. I'm ever so much obliged."—Exchange.

SCHURMANN TO LOPEZ

Reply to Latter's Letter. Powerful Argument on Philippines.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Prof. Jacob Gould Schurmann has handed to the Associated Press the following reply to an open letter addressed to him by Mr. Sixto Lopez:

"Mr. Sixto Lopez's open letter of the third instant, addressed to me, although I have not seen it except in the newspapers, is a gratifying proof of the correctness of the report of the Philippine commission. Mr. Lopez, by his declarations, confirms all I have said of the promising educational possibilities in the Philippines and of the admirable character of the educated Filipinos, few though they are, who may be taken as a type and promise of the future. Nor does Mr. Lopez deny that the masses of the inhabitants of the Philippine islands of all tribes and races are uneducated and very ignorant. Furthermore, by silent acquiescence in the report of our commission, Mr. Lopez acknowledges that the majority of the Filipinos either desire American sovereignty as is the case with men of education and property, or acquiesce in it, or are indifferent to it and that the demand for independence originated with the ambitious Tagalog insurgent leaders, who have diffused it with fire and sword, aided by atrocious misrepresentations of the aims and purposes of the United States. Lastly, Mr. Lopez does not question the finding of our commission that the inhabitants of the Philippine islands are marked by great racial and tribal differences, by immense varieties of social condition, which range all the way from the civilization of Manila down through all phases of barbarism to the naked savage of Mindanao and Northern Luzon, by a bewildering multiplicity of languages which are mutually unintelligible by dense ignorance on the part of the masses of the people, by the absence of union and concert and the utter lack of the idea and sentiment of nationality, and by the absolute inexperience of all classes in the affairs of government, which Spain always kept in Spanish hands. And the inference to be drawn from all this is equally indisputable; nor does Mr. Lopez seek to dispute it, namely, that the various and diversified peoples of the Philippine islands are at the present time incapable of being considered a nation; they are utterly unfit to accept sovereignty over the archipelago, even if the American people wished to invest them with it; nor have they any hope of ever becoming a free and self-governing nation, except in the continuance of American sovereignty over them, and in the peace, prosperity, education and ever-increasing liberty of self-government, which the American flag guarantees them. Pull down our flag and you leave the Philippines a prey to internal feuds and domestic insurrections which would quickly beget anarchy. This would necessitate the intervention of foreign powers for the protection of lives and property of their subjects. Of course the islands would eventually be divided up among them and the Filipinos would exchange the free institutions and home rule which the American people desire as soon as possible and in the largest degree practicable to bestow upon them, for the genuine imperialism of old world emperors, kings and czars. It is the mission of our republic to save the Filipinos, who in general are most promising, estimable and even lovable peoples, from the cruel fate, and to train them up to the use of free institutions and the noble work of self government, just as quickly and as generously as they or any portion of them can be induced to exercise a civic function so arduous and so unaccustomed."

SCOUTING IN LUZON.

Manila, Nov. 5.—Last week was devoted to active scouting. The insurgents, having failed to crush a single garrison, are now experiencing a reaction.

Lieutenants Wilson and Dority, of the Forty-Fifth volunteer infantry, discovered large stores of rice, four granaries and a barracks near Bato.

Captain Atkinson, with 34 men of the Thirty-Seventh volunteer infantry, attacked 190 insurgents under Colonel Valencia, recovering two American prisoners and capturing a considerable quantity of ammunition and supplies.

A native orchestra lured the United States troops from their quarters near Dagupan, while the insurgents attacked the rear, killing two Americans and wounding three.

To-day Senor Buencamino, representing the principal insurgents in Manila, requested Judge Taft to forward to Washington a signed expression of their loyalty.

There is considerable excitement over the approaching presidential election, with a good deal of betting on the result.

PHILIPPINE REVENUES.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The war department to-day made public the following cablegram from Judge Taft, of the Philippine commission:

"Manila, Nov. 4.—Root, Washington: October customs, $1,088,000 Mexican; increase over previous month $150,000; total revenue, $2,200,000; breaks record. (Signed.) "TAFT."

ACCIDENT TO ST. PAUL.

New York, Nov. 5.—The steamship St. Paul, of the American line, Captain Roberts in command, arrived in port yesterday twenty-four hours late, with her starboard propeller gone and her engine room badly damaged. Statements of different officials vary as to the cause of the accident, but the damage sustained by the steamship will probably amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

The St. Paul left Southampton and Cherbourg on October 27, with a full cargo, 316 cabin passengers and 245 in the steerage. About 8 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday last, while some of the saloon passengers were still at dinner and others promenading, a sudden shock was felt all over the ship, though it was not sufficiently severe to cause a panic. The engines were stopped in a few seconds after the shock, but it is said that during that brief time the whirling machinery, free of the weight of the propeller, wrought havoc in the engine room. The officials of the steamship refuse to allow any one to enter the engine room.

One of the engineers of the St. Paul made the following statement:

"It will take five months to repair the damage, which is to the extent of from $250,000 to $300,000. The starboard engine is a wreck. The ship did not strike a derelict, but an unusually big sea struck her, throwing the stern out of the water, and the propellers, having no resistance, made frightfully rapid revolution, which caused the starboard engines ace and the starboard tail shaft broke wo and with the wheel fell into the r. The amount of damage done is urprising when you take into considn the sudden liberation of 10,000 power.

ur of the six cylinders are complete ecked, two piston rods are bent, one ting rod is bent and the starboard haft is sprung six inches. The 's wrecked beyond repair."

y Gold Find.

C., Nov. 2.—A dispatch in Kootenay, says a ld in decomposed ore tz from fissure vein sand dollars to the kled with coarse

Cures Goitre

Remarkable Discovery That Cures This Dangerous and Disfiguring Disease Without Pain, Operation or Inconvenience.

TRIAL PACKAGE SENT FREE

Dr. John P. Haig, a well-known Cincinnati physician, has had marvelous success with a remedy that cures Goitre or Thick Neck. And owing to the fact that most sufferers believe Goitre is incurable

Mrs. Lillian Brown, who was entirely cured of Goitre after suffering for 22 years.

Dr. Haig sends a free trial package of his discovery so that patients may try and know positively that Goitre can be cured at home without pain, danger, operation or any inconvenience. Send your name and address to Dr. John P. Haig, 578 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will forward the treatment postage prepaid. Do not fail to get this wonderful remedy. In Bombay, India, 60,000 patients in that infected district were cured with this same remedy, and wherever used its success has been marvelous.

Write at once, send name and address to-day, and Dr. Haig will be glad to send you a trial package of the remedy free. Do not delay.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

DISCUSSED BY MINISTERS.

Paris, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Pekin, dated October 31, says:

"The foreign ministers to-day continued the discussion of the peace propositions to be presented to the Chinese. The French proposals were accepted. Additional specifications will be discussed Monday. On account of the necessity for thorough accord between the different cabinets the final vote will not be presented for several weeks.

"General Voyron, commander-in-chief of the French troops in China, with the allies under his command, is purging the villages around Tien-Tsin and Pekin. Many villages infested with Boxers have been destroyed and their inhabitants punished. A French column sent to Tuen rescued the missionaries there. Another French column met with resistance at Siet-Chung. The enemy's losses were considerable. The village was burned.

"News received from Pao-Ting-Fu indicates a movement of French and German troops upon Si-Ling, where the imperial tombs are situated. It is rumored that the army of Yang-Yu-Kante has resolved to defend the place.

"As the result of inquiries made by the international commission under General Bailloud, second in command of the French troops in China, the allies are convinced that the grand treasurer and the governor of Pao-Ting-Fu and a Chinese colonel were instrumental in the murder of American and English missionaries, and they have been condemned to death and will be executed soon."

CHINESE LETTERS.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 3.—Shanghai papers received here to-day contain a mass of letters written by Chinese Christians and translated by Archibald Little.

Among them is an edict by the governor of Shan-Si commanding Boxers to burn the houses of Christians and kill them. One letter states that Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell, their little girl, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Miss King and Miss Burton were decoyed to the Yellow river on July 16 and there killed.

A letter dated Si-An on July 24 tells of the death of four Chinese Christians who were compelled to draw lots for their lives. The lots turned in favor of one who escaped and the other four were put to death by torture in the temple.

At Fen River, near Ping Iang-Fu, the Boxers cut crosses on the foreheads of Christians and then tortured them to death and threw their bodies into the river. The number that perished was not known to the writer.

The Christians of the Hong Keng and Chee Chong districts, to the number of 500, escaped to the hills and their fate was unknown.

Dr. Mackay was reported on August 22 as being held as a hostage by the Boxers, and Mrs. Mackay, Miss Chapman and Miss Way were reported to be hiding in the Kiang-Shian mountains.

Bishop Favrier, the defender of Pei-Tang cathedral, on reaching the coast, estimated that 2,000 native Christians had been killed in the Pekin division.

Occupying Tombs.

Paris, Nov. 2.—A Havas agency dispatch from Pekin, dated November 1, says:

"The French troops arrived at Si-Ling October 28 and occupied the tomb of the empress. The Germans, Italians and English arrived afterwards and occupied the other imperial tombs.

"No fighting is mentioned."

BRITISH-GERMAN AGREEMENT

Washington, Nov. 1.—The alignment of powers on the British-German agreement is now complete. Aside from Italy and Austria, whose adherence to the agreement was expected, owing to their political relations with Germany, Japan is the only one of the powers which has given unconditional assent to the agreement. As the matter now stands, five of the powers are united in all the terms of the agreement, viz., Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria and Japan; three of the powers, United States, France and Russia, accept the clauses relating to the open door, and the territorial integrity of China, but withhold action on the third clause relating to future procedure in case any power seizes territory. Neither the State department nor the Russian embassy has received information of Russia's answer, though the Associated Press in its London dispatches announced that the reply had been received at the British foreign office on October 30 and unreservedly accepted the first two clauses. In regard to the third clause Russia referred the two contracting parties to the Russian circular of April 25, saying that she would modify her attitude according to circumstances.

The chief effect of the exchange has been in bringing five of the powers to an agreement to respect the "open door" and the integrity of China and to consult among themselves as to a future course in case any of the other powers sought to take Chinese territory. These "other powers," as the negotiations have now been shaped, are the United States, France, and probably Russia. As to the United States, there is of course no possibility of an initiative in taking territory, so that the terms of the third clause would apply to France and probably Russia, and would bring about concurrent action of the five powers, in case either of these two sought to extend their domain in China.

SPENDTHRIFT BONI.

The Gould Family Interfere in His Wild Career of Waste.

New York, Nov. 1.—The intervention of the Goulds in the family affairs of the Countess de Castellane, as announced from Paris, is the present all-absorbing topic in New York's upper tendom. While the prodigality of Count de Castellane has been the subject of frequent comment ever since his marriage, and while it was known that his extravagance caused a constant drain on the Gould coffers, it was hardly deemed probable that legal relief would publicly be sought. Hence the appointment of George Gould as trustee for his sister has occasioned great surprise in society and club circles in this city.

Whatever may have been the opinion of the American people about the marriage of Anna Gould and the French count five years ago, there is no doubt that their sympathies now are all with the Goulds and with the action of George Gould in invoking the assistance of the French courts to protect what remains of his sister's fortune.

During the last five years Count Boni's prodigality has amazed even Paris, accustomed as is that gayest of gay capitals to the eccentricities of wealthy people. The vast fortune which he won with his wife was sufficient for the realization of almost any desire tempered with intelligence. His ambition, though, seems to have been to throw away his new-found wealth and that of his wife display as possible.
as quickly and with as much ostentaious

Only one thing, as far as New York has heard, has Count Boni done that has met with favor in the eyes of society. That is the building of his new palace in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. Even for this, though, the countess paid out of her private fortune the tremendous sum of $5,000,000. That sum exceeds the cost of any palace erected by a private person during the days of the utmost splendor of imperial Rome. Furthermore, the cost of the Castellane palace does not include the furniture or the works of art with which it is adorned.

Count Castellane belongs to an ancient family of France, whose estates for centuries have lain on the banks of the historic Loire. Gracing these beautiful possessions are the fine old chateaux of Rochecotte and Langeais. The land is valuable and pays a good income for France, but it is no wise to be compared with the wealth and the income therefrom which Boni acquired by his marriage with the daughter of Jay Gould.

Anna Gould became the Countess de Castellane on March 4, 1895. The religious wedding was performed by Archbishop Corrigan at the home of George Gould, Fifth avenue and Sixty-seventh street. Later, according to the French custom, there was a civil ceremony, this being performed by Justice George P. Andrews, of the state supreme court.

Considerable comment was made about the terms of the marriage contract. Although the nature of these terms was never fully disclosed, it was understood that the count was given $2,000,000 outright, and that an allowance of $200,000 a year was set apart for him as distinct from his wife's personal fortune of $15,000,000. It was provided also that in case the countess died without issue the sum of $3,000,000 would be left to the widower and his heirs absolutely. The contract came under the "regime dotal" of the French code, whereby the fortune of a foreign heiress is tied up, the wife having full control of the usufruct.

In spite of the contract, Count Castellane has not only managed to spend the money allotted to his use, but has made such inroads on his wife's possessions that her entire fortune has evidently been threatened. The extra money had to be forthcoming to meet the count's "debts" and to save the "honor" of the old family.

Paris Nov. 1.—Maitre Bonnet yesterday, when applying for the trusteeship of the affairs of Countess Castellane in behalf of George J. Gould, informed the president of the court that the countess herself recognized that expenditures had been too lavish and that it was necessary for some one of experience and authority to manage her affairs. He went on to say that although the countess was a consenting party to the trusteeship, it was desirable that he should furnish precise details.

The income of the countess, he went on to set forth, was 3,000,000 francs. Since the marriage 15,000,000 francs had been expended and the debts now amounted to 22,000,000 francs.

The Gould family had met in consultation and unanimously decided to authorize Mr. George Gould to make the present application. The debts, Maitre Bonnet said, were the following: 3,302,000 francs in connection with the Charity Bazar building and the hotel in the Rue Malakoff etc., etc.; 6,585,260 francs on mortgages payable from 1900 to 1909; 4,293,155 francs on bills, money loaned; 9,100,000 francs owing to curio dealers.

Maitre Bonnet went on to assert that the creditors distrained on the Seine et Oise property and that the family had to intervene to prevent the sale.

Speaking of the qualifications of Mr. George Gould, Maitre Bonnet pointed out that his fortune was larger than that of the countess; that based on affection it would be great, and that no one is better qualified, as it was Mr. George Gould who was appointed executor of his father's will.

Another consideration was that the clearing away of the debts would take a number of years and therefore it would be necessary to economize and not go to the expense of a paid trustee. The tribunal, taking this view, declared that the plaintiff possessed better than any other person the qualifications for the position and authoity to assist the defenders.

ARRANGING A BASIS.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Minister Conger's last advices to the state department indicate that satisfactory progress is being made by the ministerial corps at Pekin toward the arrangement of a basis upon which negotiations shall be had with the Chinese government for a final settlement. The ministers have passed upon the question of punishments, and also upon several other important points, which are to figure in the negotiations. The results have not been made public. The Russian minister is understood to be participating actively in the discussions, and the proceedings are harmonious. So far these have been confined to the effort to secure a perfect agreement by all of the ministers upon the basis of negotiation, and up to this time no effort has been made to deal directly with the Chinese government. It is the understanding that when the ministers themselves have agreed upon their program, there will be little difficulty in securing its acceptance by the Chinese government, which is indeed powerless to offer serious resistance to the united demands of the powers.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S SON.

Columbus, O., Nov. 3.—Lieutenant Schley, son of the admiral, who is stationed at the army post here, has received notice that he has successfully passed his recent examination for promotion and it will soon be Captain Schley.

Plague Stamped Out.

Glasgow, Nov. 3.—The last of the plague sufferers was dismissed from the hospital to-day.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Cures Baldness

Prevents Hair Falling Out, Removes Dandruff, Stops Itching and Restores Luxuriant Growth to Shining Scalps, Eyebrows and Eyelashes.

A TRIAL PACKAGE FREE.

MLLE. RIVA. 149 Avenue des Champs Elysees, Paris. Famous French Contralto. GEO. N. THATCHER. Covington, Ky., Prominent Ry. Official.

The above cuts plainly show for themselves what the remedy will do.

The remedy has cured thousands and no one need fear that it is harmful. We do not ask you to take our word for it or anyone else's. Send for the free trial and learn for yourself just what this wonderful remedy actually does.

The remedy also cures itching and dandruff, sure signs of approaching baldness, and keeps the scalp healthy and vigorous. It also restores gray hair to natural color and produces thick and lustrous eyebrows and eyelashes. By sending your name and address to the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 2071 Butterfield Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing 2-cent stamp to cover postage, they will mail you prepaid a free trial of their remarkable remedy.

POSTAL REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The annual report of W. S. Shallenberger, second assistant postmaster general, was made public to-day. It shows that on June 30 last, the annual rate of expenditure for inland mail service was $55,146,060, for foreign service, $2,014,538, total expenditures, $57,160,598.

There were 22,834 star routes, with a total mileage of 289,858, involving an annual rate of expenditure of $5,133,378; 1,943 special office routes, 182 steamboat routes, 2,668 railroad routes (annual expense $33,424,782); 228 railway postoffice car routes (annual expense $4,365,000); 8,695 railway postoffice clerks (annual expense $8,946,424); 7,180 mail messenger routes, 220 wagon routes (in cities), 287 electric and cable car routes; five pneumatic tube routes (annual expenditure $222,266). Necessary and special facilities on trunk lines of railroads involved an annual rate of expenditure of $195,723 and mail equipments cost $325,744.

The routes of all kinds in the domestic mail service cover over a half million miles in length and the miles traveled over them per annum was 459,205,773. An average of almost nine trips a week on each route was maintained throughout the country. Mr. Shallenberger refers to the steps taken looking to stopping speculative bidding for mail contracts, and announces that the new policy of awarding all new contracts only to persons living on or contiguous to the routes involved and worked satisfactorily. The experiment of box delivery on star routes, whereby persons along the line could have the mail brought from the next office by the star route carrier and left in a box erected by each person, has worked satisfactorily in South Carolina, and the next star route contracts will provide for such service, increasing the mail facilities in the rural districts at a moderate increase in cost.

In the railway mail service matter too illegibly or improperly addressed to permit delivery amounted to 14,617,284 pieces, an increase of over 11,000. Relief legislation for families of those killed in the service is asked, and the creation of a fund to retire on pay a clerk whose usefulness is cut short by permanent disability incurred in the line of duty. Reorganization and reclassification of the railway mail service legislation requiring separation of second class mail matter by publishers, and legislation for the punishment of persons who by force, attempt to enter a postal car or assault a postal clerk on duty, are recommended. No estimate is submitted at this time for pneumatic tube service or for special facilities on trunk lines.

The total estimate for all mail transportation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, is $61,430,249, being $2,158,610, or 3.64 per cent more than the current appropriation.

The estimates submitted in detail are as follows:

Star service, including special offices, $5,580,000; steamboat service, $586,000; railroad transportation, $34,700,000; railway postoffice cars, $4,816,000; railway postoffice clerks, $10,378,749; mail messenger service, $1,038,000; electric and cable car service, $500,000; wagon service in cities, $800,000; mail equipments, $326,500; miscellaneous items, $1,000; total inland service, $58,726,249; foreign mail transportation, $2,549,000; balance due foreign countries, $155,000.

THE FIVE TRIBES.

Washington, Nov. 5.—United States Indian Agent Shoenfelt, in charge of the Union Agency, whose jurisdiction comprises the five civilized tribes, protests in his annual report against unlawful occupation of the Indian lands, and urges rigid congressional legislation to protect the Indian citizens against the encroachment of aggressive and grasping whites. Of 2,000 complaints filed against noncitizens by Indians in the past fiscal year a large majority were against white men who in the past had intruded themselves upon the Indians, and had gained their confidence to a sufficient degree to secure possession of their prospective allotments, and after having secured possession refused either to pay rent or to vacate, thus preventing the Indians from receiving any rents or profits therefrom. Many of the Indians are too poor to institute suit for possession, and therefore are left helpless. The total population of the "five civilized tribes" is estimated at 84,750, comprising 20,000 Choctows and Freedmen, 10,500 Chickasaws and Freedmen, 16,000 Creeks and Freedmen, 35,000 Cherokees and Freedmen and 3,000 Seminoles, and their lands comprise a total of 19,776,286 acres.

The agent says that there is now every reason to believe that the Indian depredations and disturbances in the five tribes region are at an end. A few full-blooded Creeks are strenuously opposing the allotments of lands, and have banded together and refuse to appear to select their allotments. A large majority of the Creeks, however, have actually made their selections. The report recommends that congress appropriate out of the Cherokee funds a sufficient amount to pay the indebtedness of the nation; that a law be passed compelling the five tribes to adopt a uniform system of taxing non-citizens residing and doing business in the limits of their nation, and that a workhouse or reformatory be established.

LARGE BEQUEST.

Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 2.—The will of Frank Williams, late of Johnstown, makes a bequest of $300,000 to the Lehigh university, at South Bethlehem for the benefit of worthy students. The will provides that the income be loaned to students at the university who are unable to pay their way through college. Their notes are to be taken for the amount borrowed, and the money, when returned, is to again be placed in the fund.

VALET JONES

Made a Desperate Effort at Suicide in Prison, But Failed.

New York, Nov. 1.—Charles F. Jones, secretary and valet to the late millionaire, William Marsh Rice, made a desperate effort early this morning to commit suicide in his cell in the Tombs. He hacked the right side of his throat with a small penknife, making a deep wound and slightly opening the jugular.

He was discovered by one of the keepers about 4 o'clock. He had been bleeding then for half an hour or more, and was extremely weak. He would have died had he gone 15 minutes longer without medical care.

At the hospital Jones was placed in the prison ward and a policeman and two keepers were assigned to guard him. Along towards 8 o'clock he had regained his strength somewhat, but nobody was allowed to see him.

Colonel Gardiner was asked whether it was true that Jones had made a confession during the time he was given the "third degree" by the detectives yesterday, but he refused to talk on the subject, saying he had nothing to give out.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne said later in the day that after a conference he had decided to make public all the facts in the case.

Jones' Confession.

"Tuesday afternoon," he said, "I received a message that Charles F. Jones, in the city prison, desired to see me. I went to see Jones and he was brought down to the warden's office and I asked him if he wanted to see me. He said he did. I told him that the law did not require him to make a statement and explained that anything he might state might be used against him and that I was not his lawyer. I told him that he had a lawyer and that he had better consult with him if he thought necessary. He said he voluntarily desired to make a statement.

"I thereupon sent for Capt. McClusky, James Byrne, of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, Mr. Miller of the same firm, and in their presence Charles F. Jones made his statement to me. Without going into full detail, he stated in substance that what Mr. Wetherbee had testified to was true. He said that for some days prior to Rice's death Patrick had given Mr. Rice tablets of a grayish color; that Mr. Rice took those tablets from Patrick and that Patrick told him to take them as he had taken some himself; that about this time Patrick and Rice had become very intimate; that Mr. Rice, on Saturday, sent Jones to Patrick's house to demand certain papers from Patrick that he, Patrick, had in his possession.

"This was about the 12th of September, 1900. Mr. Rice had been bothered with constipation. When Mr. Patrick brought him some tablets, Patrick had said he had taken some himself. Two days after this Mrs. Van Alstyne advised him to eat bananas. Mr. Rice said the bananas clogged his stomach and I told the doctor. The doctor said that Rice having diarrhoea, he would pull through. The tablets were taken every night until Friday before Mr. Rice died. He may have taken more; if he did, I did not know of it. The last time I saw him take them was Wednesday or Thursday before his death. Friday night Rice fretted, worried and grieved about his business in general, speaking of the Galveston flood and other things.

"He was afraid that Patrick had got him into some clutch by which he would lose the most of his property. He worried and cried like a woman in hysterics until 2 o'clock in the morning, and then fell off into a sleep until 7 o'clock.

"He slept very little that night, and he sent me to Patrick's house Saturday morning, and told me if I did not return with the papers, he would report me to the authorities. Patrick was agitated, and said: 'I want to know Rice's condition, and what steps he will take, and I want you to telephone me and if Rice takes any steps to notify the authorities I want to know if you will be sure and telephone me.' I told him that I would. When I went back, Rice was slepeing. When I left Patrick's house, I went for the doctor, and when I returned, Rice was asleep, and nothing more was said about the papers until Sunday morning. His mind was wandering Sunday morning after he woke up, and he talked incoherently. About 11 or 12 o'clock he had improved, and he asked me about the papers. He asked me why I did not get them. I told him that Patrick had promised to call, but had not done so. He told me to go and see him again, and tell him that he had given him the last warning. He told me to tell it to him in the presence of some person. I went to see Patrick, and he said the papers were in his office, and he would get them and bring them to me. This was about 1 or 2 o'clock. He did not do so, and I went to his house about 3 o'clock. He said he would bring the papers. I told him to bring everything he had in the house, and he wanted to know why Rice wanted the papers. He finally did go to the house. Rice said he was very nervous, and told him to 'Please go away.' Patrick said: 'I have some smelling salts to quiet your nerves.' Patrick asked for a towel and sponge, and I got them for him. He said that I must leave the room. I left, and heard Patrick saying he would remain with Rice. I heard him laughing a few minutes later, and saw Rice lying on his back with the towel over his head in a cone shape and Patrick holding it in his right hand. Patrick did not see me, and Rice did not see me. As soon as I saw the condition of things, I laid down and went to sleep.

"When Patrick entered the room, he showed Rice a package. He showed him something in a bottle which looked like salt, which he diluted in water and gave to Rice, telling him it would strengthen him very much.

"'I will not take it unless you take some first,' said Rice. I tasted it, and it tasted acid or metallic-like. I would not take it unless I knew what it was, and I put it on the shelf. I poured a little out in a glass, from which he had taken some. This was about 3 o'clock. He was looking out of the window, and I persuaded him to go to bed. He said he would go. I carried him in and put him in bed. When I left, I told Rice what Patrick had said about the papers, and of his saying he would come to the house.

"Patrick did not call the next morning and Rice told me to telephone him and tell him that was his last warning. I telephoned to Patrick about 6 or 6:30 o'clock. He came about 7 o'clock and had a package of papers with him. He went into the room with Rice, got into a chair and commenced to talk with Rice."

Mr. Osborne says Jones described Rice's death as follows:

"'Mr. Rice was very sick. Patrick said to me, "Go get a doctor." I went for one and he came back with me and pronounced Rice dead. Patrick asked "How long has he been dead?" The doctor answered, "Twenty minutes." This was about 9 o'clock. Patrick asked the doctor what was the next thing to do. The doctor said to get an undertaker. The doctor recommended an undertaker named Senior, Madison avenue and 59th street. I went there but could not get Senior, and Patrick said, "Never mind, I'll get another."

"'When I got back I found an undertaker named Plowright there. Then Patrick took me aside and said: "Now, Jones, we've got to get all of the old man's papers. Understand, we must get all of them." We took all the papers we could find and Patrick bundled them all up, and took them away with him. Monday morning Patrick came to Mr. Rice's house. He had a checkbook in his hand. He said: "This is Mr. Rice's checkbook." Then he showed me two checks signed W. M. Rice. "Now," he said, "I want you to fill out the amounts of these checks," and at his request I filled out one for $25,000, and another for $65,000.

"'As to the embalming of Mr. Rice's body, the letter used was dictated by Mr. Rice either in July or August, but it was not signed by him. I saw this letter among Rice's papers on several occasions. Inasmuch as I went up town to see Senior, the undertaker, while Patrick made the arrangements for the undertaker, I did not see the letter that Patrick gave to the undertaker. I have seen it several times since, however, and can state positively that it was the letter, unsigned, among Mr. Rice's papers.'"

Interesting, If True.

You Can Try It For Yourself and Prove It.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and this claim has been proven by actual experiment which anyone can perform for himself in the following manner: Cut hard boiled eggs into very small pieces, as it would be if masticated, place the egg and two or three of the tablets in a bottle or jar containing warm water heated to 98 degrees (the temperature of the body) and keep it at this temperature for three and one-half hours, at the end of which time the egg will be as completely digested as it would have been in the healthy stomach of a hungry boy.

The point of this experiment is that what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do to the egg in the bottle it will do to the egg or meat in the stomach and nothing else will rest and invigorate the stomach so safely and effectually. Even a little child can take Stuart's Tablets with safety and benefit if its digestion is weak and the thousands of cures accomplished by their regular daily use are easily explained when it is understood that they are composed of vegetable essences, aseptic pepsin, diastaste and Golden Seal, which mingles with the food and digest it thoroughly, giving the over-worked stomach a chance to recuperate.

Dieting never cures dyspepsia, neither do pills and cathartic medicines, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines.

When enough food is eaten and promptly digested there will be no constipation, nor in fact will there be disease of any kind because good digestion means good health in every organ.

The merit and success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are world wide and they are sold at the moderate price of 50 cents for full sized package in every drug store in the United States and Canada, as well as in Europe.

For the information of those interested a little book will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., giving briefly the symptoms of the various forms of stomach weakness, causes and cure.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Situation Is Improving. Lord Roberts Expected to Return Shortly.

London, Nov. 3.—The South African situation is improving and Lord Roberts will shortly return to England with a majority of his staff. Arrangements are being made in Cape Town to send the first batch of refugees back to Johannesburg and accommodation is being provided for Bloemfontein for a garrison of 7,000. Nevertheless the activity of the Boers continues. On October 26, a commando of 300 captured a garrison of 30 men at Reddersburg, but afterward released them. Trains from the south to Pretoria are attacked by the Boers almost daily. On October 24 the burghers occupied Koffefontein.

On the other hand Gen. Knox has inflicted a reverse on Gen. DeWet's forces near Parys, capturing two guns, one of them a weapon lost by the British in the Sannas post affair.

The daily tale of British casualties are heavy. During the month of October the British lost 167 killed in action, including fifteen officers, 71 men of whom died of wounds, 367 who died of disease, 22 who died of accident and 97 captured or missing, a total almost equal to the monthly average for the duration of the war.

The Daily Express publishes a sensational statement that the Boer revival is more serious than has hitherto been believed and that in consequence Lord Roberts' return is likely to be still further postponed. It says also that no considerable party of troops will return before January or February, while the regimental drafts from England will continue and 5,000 horses will be sent out.

The paper definitely declares that the Boers are well armed and abundantly supplied with ammunition and that the campaign is likely to last another six months.

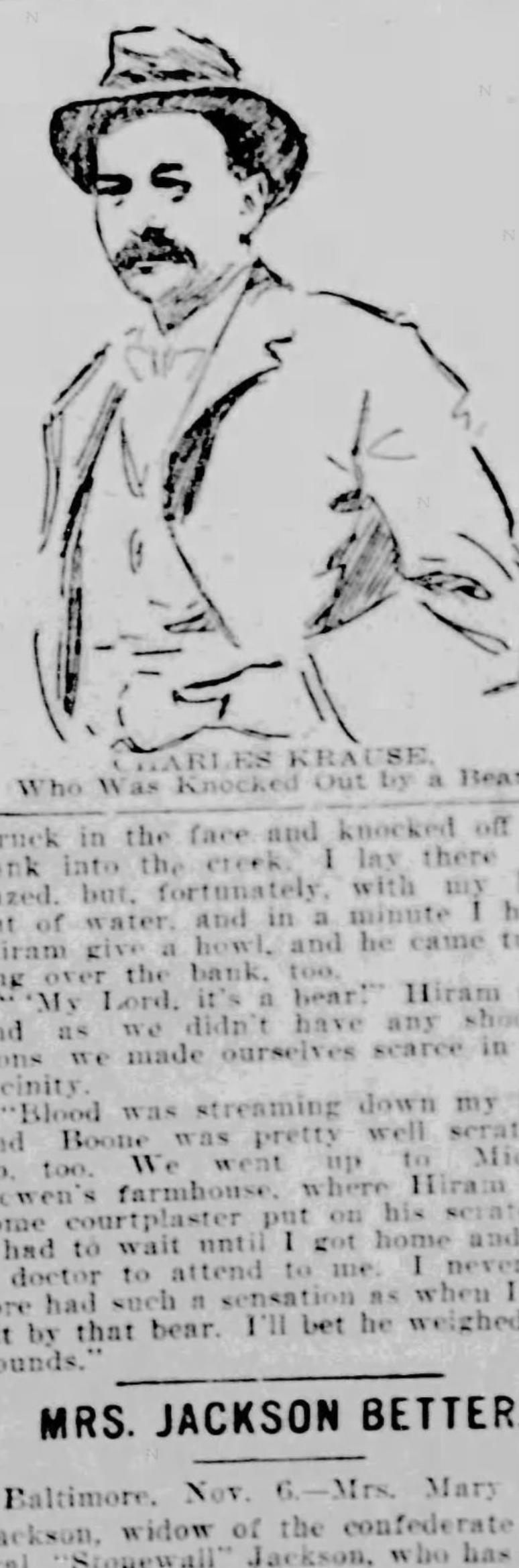
In the best informed quarters, however, it is asserted that there is no ground for the pessimism of the Daily Express.

A BEAR STORY.

Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 1.—Charles Krause, of South Williamsport, who had the novel experience the other night of being knocked out by a big black bear, tells the story as follows:

"Hiram Boone and myself drove up into Mosquito valley to catch eels. It was dusk, and as I was about to land a catch I heard a noise in the bushes back of me. Thinking it was made by a cow, I didn't pay much attention.

"All of a sudden I felt the warm breath of something on the back of my neck, and as I turned around I was struck in the face and knocked off the bank into the creek. I lay there half dazed, but, fortunately, with my head out of water, and in a minute I heard Hiram give a howl, and he came tumbling over the bank, too.



CHARLES KRAUSE,
Who Was Knocked Out by a Bear.

"'My Lord, it's a bear!' Hiram said, and as we didn't have any shooting irons we made ourselves scarce in that vicinity.

"Blood was streaming down my face, and Boone was pretty well scratched up, too. We went up to Michael Bowen's farmhouse, where Hiram had some courtplaster put on his scratches. I had to wait until I got home and call a doctor to attend to me. I never before had such a sensation as when I was bit by that bear. I'll bet he weighed 400 pounds."

MRS. JACKSON BETTER.

Baltimore, Nov. 6.—Mrs. Mary Ann Jackson, widow of the confederate general, "Stonewall" Jackson, who has been at the Church home and infirmary for more than a month, left to-day for her home in Charlotte, N. C., in company with a friend.

Mrs. Jackson came to Baltimore for treatment for neuralgia, from which she has suffered greatly. She consulted Dr. Louis McLane Tiffany, who advised a surgical operation. The operation was performed by Dr. Tiffany three weeks ago with complete success and Mrs. Jackson has not suffered any pain since. She is now entirely restored to health.

W. L. STRONG DEAD

An Ohio Man and the Last Mayor of Old City of New York.

New York, Nov. 2.—William L. Strong, the last mayor of the old city of New York, died suddenly at 3 o'clock this morning, at his residence in this city.

Mr. Strong had been in poor health for about six weeks. He ate supper as usual last night, and did not complain of any pain or weakness at that time. About 11 o'clock he retired to his bedroom, assisted by two nurses, who had been in attendance from the beginning of his illness. About an hour after he had gone to bed, he awoke and told one of the nurses that he was very weak. He asked to have his wife and son, Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, called. They soon came to the room. When Mr. Strong saw his wife he put his arm about her and said: "I am very, very weak."

Colonel Strong grew a little better and as his condition at that time did not seem alarming, the physician was not sent for. His daughter, Mrs. Shattuck, and her husband, were called, however.

A little before 3 o'clock Mr. Strong seemed to have a decided change for the worse and his physician was hastily summoned, but he did not arrive until after the patient's death.

William L. Strong was born in Ohio, in 1827, and came to New York when a young man. He found employment with different firms until January 1, 1870, when he organized the firm of William L. Strong & Co. The firm soon grew to be one of the prominent business houses in the city. He also interested himself in banking matters and was president of the Central National bank.

Mr. Strong took an active interest in politics and was one of the leaders of the reform movement in this city and was elected mayor on the Republican-Citizens' Union ticket, in 1894. He was the last mayor of the old city of New York before consolidation with Brooklyn and the other boroughs composing the present city of New York.

At the time of his death Mr. Strong was a member of a number of societies, including the Ohio Society, American Fine Arts society, American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum association and American Geographical society.

At a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, in 1894, a non-partisan committee of 70 was appointed to organize opposition to Tammany Hall, to frame a platform and select candidates for offices, and it was this committee that selected Mr. Strong to run for mayor on the Reform platform. The nomination was accepted, and the candidate entered into the campaign with vigor and determination. His opponent was Hugh J. Grant, and the contest was a bitter one. The outcome was the election of Mr. Strong by a plurality of 47,187.

The administration of Mr. Strong was an eventful one. It was he who appointed Col. Waring commissioner of street cleaning, and, in spite of hordes of strong opposition within and outside the party, kept him in the office until the end of the mayoral term. The affairs of the police department, Mr. Strong placed in the hands of a board, at the head of which was Theodore Roosevelt, whose earlier confreres were Col. Fred D. Grant, Avery D. Andrews and Mr. Parker.

The mayor was often accused of wasting money on improvements. His invariable reply was that wherever he spent a dollar, he "had a dollar's worth to show for it."

Mr. Strong was avowedly independent in his views on city politics. In the municipal campaign of 1897, which resulted in the return of Tammany to power, he took the stump for Seth Low as against Gen. Benjamin F. Tracey, the regular Republican candidate.

After this election, he virtually retired from active politics on account of failing health. He spoke for Col. Roosevelt, however, in 1898, and had since been interested and influential in the councils of the independent wing of the Republican party of this county.

FERRELL IS GUILTY.

Marysville, O., Oct. 31.—The jury at midnight returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, without recommendation, against Rosslyn H. Ferrell for the murder on the night of August 10 last of Charles Lane, an express messenger, on a Pan Handle eastbound train. The murder was committed for the purpose of robbery. Ferrell secured $1,000 in money from the way safe of the Adams Express company. The verdict carries with it the death penalty which, in Ohio, is electrocution. A desperate effort was made to save the prisoner's life.

ROSSLYN H. FERRELL.

The crime was not denied, but the plea was made that he was mentally irresponsible, and an attempt was made to show that insanity was hereditary in the Ferrell family.

Ferrell attempted to commit suicide during the early hours to-day by smothering himself. He wrapped the bed clothing tightly about his head and turned over on his face. When his purpose was discovered, the guards pulled the clothes off, while Ferrell fought to prevent their removal.

REMARKABLE CAVE.

Deadwood, S. D., Nov. 5.—A remarkable cave has been discovered in the Black Hills, sixteen miles west of Custer. While prospecting for lithograph stone along the limestone range, two young Frenchmen, named Michaud and Bush, stumbled upon a hole in the rock, from which a strong wind came. They explored it, and for several hundred feet walked without any hindrance. The passageway has now been explored for more than half a mile, and a great many caverns and chambers have been opened up, the largest one being at least 300 feet square. The walls of the chambers are covered with the most beautiful lime crystals, one form being entirely new to the Black Hills caves. The boxwork and "popcorn" crystals are even finer in texture than those of the famous Wind Cave, which has for years been a wonder to the tourists who have visited the Hills. The owners of the cave believe that they have a rival to the famous Wind and Crystal caves. They intend to explore it thoroughly this winter, and next season it will be opened to tourists. The cave entrance is only a few feet from a lithograph stone ledge worked by the Black Hills Porcelain Clay and Marble company, of Detroit.

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FOREIGN ITEMS.

RUSSIA'S HOPE.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—Most interesting news comes from Livadia, where the czar and czarina are resting. A secret is told in regard to the czarina's health which arouses the hope of the whole Russian nation that before long the czar will have a son and heir.

In the last few days the empress has not been down to her meals as usual. She has taken her meals in private, and the czar, whose devotion to her is universally praised, dines with her in her apartments.

Three times now have the hopes of Russians that a son might be born to their empress suffered disappointment. The children of the czar are all girls—the Grand Duchess Olga, who was born in 1895; the Grand Duchess Tatiana, who came into the world in 1897, and the Grand Duchess Marie, born in June, 1899.

The czar and czarina have just returned from Denmark, where they have been visiting King Christian at Fredensborg. The czarina has taken a fancy to their famous Livadia country house, and at her request, some expensive alterations have been made there recently.

MEXICO'S PROGRESS.

Washington, Nov. 5.—"Mexico is being rapidly developed by American capital," said Mr. James Henderson, of Santa Barbara, who spent to-day in Washington.

"A few years ago we had nothing to show for all our energy. We could make no headway. I think it was about five years ago that a party of American capitalists struck our town. What they did to the place was a revelation. Street car service was established, a public lighting plant was put in, our mines were put in operation and a fairly good steam car service was placed in operation. It did not take them long to put everybody on the working list. We have no labor unions, so there is no trouble from this end of the line. But to-day there is not an idle man in our city. We are all well-to-da, have more work than we can take care of, and are perfectly satisfied to turn the whole country over to the Americans if they will develop it in the way they have our little city."

WILL SELL AT AUCTION.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3.—The telephone system of the Russian cities, hitherto operated by the state, will be sold at auction November 20. It is understood the St. Petersburg municipal government will bid for the local franchise.

FAVORS SEPARATE PEACE.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 5.—The Rossia, a newspaper of wide circulation, again emphasizes the importance of Russia's separate interests in China and demands that she definitely abandon the concert of powers and negotiate a separate peace.

RICH COAL VEINS.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3.—Rich coal veins have been discovered in the Kioff government. The Novosti announces that Gen. Tomich has arrived at Saratow to investigate the labor situation.

NEW ZEALAND.

Washington, Oct. 31.—A succession of prosperous years in New Zealand has been productive of a fat surplus of nearly $3,000,000 in her exchequer. Therefore, according to United States Consul Dillingham, at Auckland, alterations in the colony's staff have been deemed fitting and a more favorable schedule of duties is now in force. Tea pays four, and coffee and coco six cents a pound; patent medicines, chemicals, drugs and druggists' sundries pay 15 per cent; steam engines and the parts thereof, imported for mining or dairying purposes, 5 per cent, and stearin for match making 1½ cents per pound.

The customs duties heretofore charged on kerosene, rice, malt, raw coffee and all machinery for mining, agricultural and dairying purposes have been removed.

AMERICAN METHODS.

London, Nov. 3.—Once more the introduction of American methods will revolutionize British traffic. As a result of the visit of the superintendent of the Southwestern Railway to the United States, it has been decided to substitute for the present lever system of signalling the pneumatic method employed on American roads. The latter's installation is now occurring. Other lines are likely to follow suit, so that the immense signal boxes, which have long been features of the great termini, will probably disappear.

Mexico's Population.

Mexico City, Nov. 1.—The census shows this city has more than 400,000 population. The population of the Federal district, including the capital city, is in excess of half a million.

By the collapse of a wall of the city hall in Pueblo several children were killed and several fatally injured.

Earthquake in Venzuela.

Caracas, Oct. 31.—Yesterday's earthquake destroyed the town of Guarenas, resulting in the loss of 25 lives. Nearly the entire population of Caracas passed last night in the streets or squares of the city. Slight tremors, following the severe shocks, have recurred at varying intervals, and still continue.

To Receive Kruger.

Marseilles, Nov. 1.—The Kruger reception committtee has issued an appeal to the population to participate in the demonstrations that are being arranged for Mr. Kruger's reception, but to abstain from "hostile acts or words toward a nation friendly to France."

VICTOR

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nerican People.

TEDDY TO MAC.

TER BAY, N. Y., Nov. 6—
Roosevelt sent following to
ident / c nley, Canton, O.:
congratulate you, and far more
e nation. You have my heart-
lt gratitude over the result."

New York, Nov. 6.—New York stood nobly to-day by McKinley and Roosevelt, rolling up a plurality of about 150,000 for the presidential candidates. There has also been a gain in congressmen. The outcome shows the faith the people placed in the Republican platform of sound money, prosperity and expansion.

Senator Thos. C. Platt gave out the following statement at 10:30 o'clock to-night:

"At this hour it is apparent that the plurality for McKinley and Roosevelt above the Bronx river is not less than 150,000 and may easily exceed that figure by 10,000. Greater New York is against us in the neighborhood of 30,000 and therefore we are confident of the state by 150,000 for the national ticket. Mr. Odell has apparently not received in Greater New York as many democratic votes as the national candidates, but in the other counties there is little variance between his vote and McKinley's. His plurality will not be more than 25,000 less than the president's. Both branches of the legislature have Republican majorities and there have been elected four additional Republican congressmen."

States For McKinley with Electoral Vote and Probable Pluralities:

California	9	10,000
Connecticut	6	25,000
Delaware	3	1,200
Idaho	3	2,000
Illinois	24	100,000
Indiana	15	15,000
Iowa	13	100,000
Kansas	10	15,000
Kentucky	13	2,000
Maine	6	28,000
Maryland	8	10,000
Massachusetts	15	75,000
Michigan	14	75,000
Minnesota	9	35,000
Nebraska	8	2,000
New Hampshire	4	20,000
New Jersey	10	55,000
New York	36	150,000
North Dakota	3	10,000
Ohio	23	80,000
Oregon	4	8,000
Pennsylvania	32	140,000
Rhode Island	4	17,000
South Dakota	4	5,000
Utah	3	2,000
Vermont	4	25,000
Washington	4	3,000
West Virginia	6	17,000
Wisconsin	12	100,000
Wyoming	3	2,000
Total	308	1,129,200

Democratic States With Electoral Vote and Probable Pluralities:

Alabama	11	75,000
Arkansas	8	72,000
Colorado	4	25,000
Florida	4	21,000
Georgia	13	40,000
Louisiana	8	30,000
Mississippi	9	35,000
Missouri	17	25,000
Montana	3	8,000
Nevada	3	750
North Carolina	11	10,000
South Carolina	9	35,000
Tennessee	12	17,000
Texas	15	175,000
Virginia	12	15,000
Totals	139	583,750

The state ticket was as follows:

Governor, Benjamin B. Odell, jr.; lieutenant governor, T. L. Woodruff; secretary of state, J. T. McDonough; treasurer, John P. Jaeckel; attorney general, John O. Davies; Presidential electors, 36; congressmen, 34.

Roosevelt is elated.

Governor Roosevelt, surrounded by his family, to-night received the returns at his home on Sagamore Hills. The governor at no time during the evening seemed anxious about the result. The first definite information of the Republican victory was conveyed to him at about 10 o'clock. The governor was in the reception room with his wife and daughter. When he appeared at the door to meet a newspaper correspondent, he was clad in full evening dress. He invited his visitor into the parlor and closely scrutinized the returns and briefly commented on the result. After reading the message, he said:

"Isn't that fine? It shows what the American people are. It shows that they want the good times to continue, and are in favor of honest money, and are for the flag."

Ex-Governor Stone, vice chairman of the national Democratic committee, said:

"At this hour (11:30) the dispatches indicate that the Republicans have carried New York by something like 100,000. The information from other states is so meager that I am unable to give a satisfactory opinion as to the result. The first dispatches are always, for some strange reason, favorable to the Republicans. It will not do to jump at conclusions in a great national contest. I will say that I am disappointed at the result in Greater New York, but I believe that Mr. Croker has done his best; what some of his lieutenants may have done is another question."

The Republican majority in the last presidential election was 268,469. The total vote in the city of New York is approximately 60,000 larger than it was in 1896, and up the state the increase is about 30,000. In the city Bryan wiped out the plurality of 60,000, which McKinley had four years ago and took on a plurality for himself of about 25,000. Up the state McKinley barely held the vote he had in 1896, the added vote going to Bryan. The vote for B. B. Odell, Jr., Republican nominee for governor, is larger that that for McKinley. In Brooklyn, particularly, the Democratic nominee for governor, Mr. Stanchfield, appears to have been scratched.

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OHIO.

Columbus, O., Nov. 6.—Never before did returns come in so slowly. However, Chairman Dick at 10 o'clock claimed the state for McKinley by 75,000 plurality.

A gain of two congressmen is assured by the election of Nevin in the Third and Tompkins in the Columbus district.

Hamilton county is good for 15,000 Republican majority, while Cuyahoga is in doubt, with the almost certainty that it will be Republican.

The country districts are slow in reporting, but when their vote is in it will swell the Republican plurality.

Columbus, complete, gives Tompkins (Rep.) for congress 2,903 plurality. That, it is estimated, elects him by 200.

At midnight, at the Republican headquarters, Chairman Dick was called out for a speech. He said that if we were to have imperialism it would be because the people by their supreme will had demanded it. He congratulated the Twelfth district upon its defeat of the President's chief vilifier.

Late returns make it look as though Nevin, Republican, was defeated in the Third district, though the Republican state committee claims his election by a scratch. Cleveland city has gone Democratic by about 2,500 and this makes it look as though Beidler was defeated in the Twentieth district though the Republicans claim his election.

The following are county pluralities as far as reported to the Republican committee to-night: Auglaize, 2,100 Democratic; Belmont, 1,500 Republican; Champaign, 1,100 Republican; Clark, 2,500 Republican; Coshocton, 3,000 Democratic; Darke, 1,200 Democratic; Fairfield, 1,700 Democratic; Franklin, 2,300 Republican; Greene, 2,000 Republican; Guernsey, 1,300 Republican; Hamilton 15,000 Republican; Harrison, 800 Republican; Jackson, 1,500 Republican; Lorain, 3,200 Republican; Madison, 650 Republican; Mahoning, 200 Republican; Marion, 500 Democratic; Meigs, 2,400 Republican; Mercer, 2,800 Democratic; Montgomery, 2,500 Republican; Morrow, 100 Republican; Portage, 750 Republican; Shelby, 1,400 Democratic; Stark, 1,700 Republican; Summit, 1,500 Republican; Trumbull, 1,300 Republican; Washington, 1,500 Republican.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Neb. Nov. 6.—Mr. Bryan failed to carry his own precinct, and the indications are that his state will give a plurality of from 2,000 to 4,000 for McKinley. The legislature, which will elect two United States senators, is believed to be Republican. So far returns are meagre, and the fusionists assert that the precincts heard from are in the Republican strongholds of the cities, and that the result in the state will return the state in their favor. However, it is known that several state districts that are usually very close have given Republican pluralities on the national ticket. The Republicans find additional cause for congratulation in the fact that these same counties in other elections have had much bearing on the complexion of the legislature. Republicans have re-elected Congressman Burkett in the First district and D. H. Mercer in the Second. This insures them as large a Republican representation as they have in the present delegation, and, basing their hopes on the gains they are shown by the early returns to have made, they say the chances are good for carrying one or more of the remaining four districts, which are now represented by fusionists.

The city of Omaha shows some gains for Bryan. Lincoln gives McKinley a plurality of 1,160, a gain of 555 over 1896. The county will increase that slightly. Twenty precincts in that city and county out of a total of 52 precincts show a net Republican gain of 584. Bryan loses his home precinct by the following vote: McKinley 208, Bryan 105. The vote in this precinct in 1896 was: McKinley 190, Bryan 102. The following is the state ticket: Governor, Charles H. Dietrich; lieutenant governor, E. P. Savage; secretary of state, George W. Marsh; treasurer, William Steufer; auditor, Charles Weston; attorney general, Frank N. Prout; superintendent of instruction, W. K. Fowler. Presidential electors 8, congressmen 6.

WASHINGTON.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 6.—The election in this state to-day has been a veritable landslide for McKinley. Reports from all the country show that his plurality is 10,000. The Republicans elect the entire state ticket and the two Congressmen. The ticket follows: Governor, G Frink; lieutenant-governor, H. G. McBride; secretary of state, S. H. Shinheltz; treasurer, W. C. Maynard; auditor, John D. Atkinson; attorney-general, W. B. Stratton; superintendent of schools, R. B. Bryan; justices of supreme court, Wallace Mount and R. O. Dunbar.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 6.—McKinley has carried Maryland beyond the shadow of a doubt, the only question to be settled is his majority. With practically complete returns from the city he has a majority here of about 6,500, while from the state scattering returns indicate an additional surplus of 3,500, making his total majority in the state about 10,000. There is no reason to believe that the final figures will vary greatly from those given above.

Chairman Vandiver, of the Democratic state national committee, admits Bryan's defeat in the state, while Chairman Goldsborough, of the Republican committee, says that McKinley's majority will reach 11,000 at least.

It is also certain that the Republicans have elected four out of the six congressmen, while the remaining two will probably be Democratic, although later returns may change this outlook.

IDAHO.

Boise, Idaho, Nov. 6.—It is not probable the result in the state can be exactly determined before to-morrow, but it is believed the Republican electoral ticket has won by about 2,000 plurality.

For the second time the women have had an opportunity to vote in a state election. In every county women registered in numbers almost as numerous as the men, and they voted to-day in about the same proportion. In Boise only a few refused to register, and they voted in large numbers.

In general they voted as did their husbards and parents, though there were some exceptions to this rule.

The ticket follows: Governor, John M. Fisher; lieutenant-governor, A. A. Crane; secretary of state, W. Patrie; treasurer, Geo. W. Kessler; auditor, Harry J. Syms; attorney-general, Geo. E. Gray; superintendent of instruction, Miss Jessie Reilly; justice of supreme court, E. A. Steele; presidential electors, three; congressman, one.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 6.—Reports at 11 o'clock to-night indicate that the Republicans have carried Indiana by a plurality that will reach 25,000, and may go to 30,000 if the ratio of gains is continued. The Republicans will also elect their state ticket and have majorities in both branches of the legislature. The state ticket is as follows: Governor, Winfield T. Durbin; lieutenant governor, N. W. Gilbert; secretary of state, U. B. Hunt; treasurer, Leopold Levy; auditor, W. H. Hart; attorney general, W. L. Taylor; superintendent of public instruction, F. L. Jones; justices supreme court, J. H. Jordan and L. J. Monks. Presidential electors 15, congressmen 13.

The returns from the congressional districts are not full enough to base a conclusion, but it is certain that the Republicans have held their own and have possibly elected their candidate in the Fourth district, making a gain of one member. The Democratic committee does not concede a Republican victory, but claim that later returns from the country districts will show Democratic gains. Aside from the clash in Clay county, where one man fell dead with twenty bullets in his body, the election has passed off without incident.

Colonel W. T. Durbin, the Republican gubernatorial candidate, is running very close to the national ticket.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Bismarck, N. D., Nov. 6.—Returns from the state indicate the election of McKinley electors by the normal Republican majority and the election of Thomas Marshall, Republican, for Congress, and the Republican state ticket, headed by Frank White for governor. Secretary Jewell, of the Republican state committee, claims the state by an increased Republican majority, estimated by the Republican authorities in the state by 15,000. The legislature is overwhelmingly Republican.

The ticket elected was as follows: Governor, Frank White; lieutenant-governor, David Bartlett; secretary of state, E. F. Porter; treasurer, D. M. McMillan; auditor, A. N. Carlblom; attorney-general, O. D. Comstock; superintendent instructions, J. M. Devine; commissioner of insurance, Fred Lentz; railroad commissioners, J. J. Youngblood, Jas. F. Shea and C. J. Lord; judge supreme court, D. E. Morgan; Presidential electors, 3; Congressman, 1.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 6.—Kentucky, it is believed, has voted to retain the place in the Republican column taken in 1896, and this time the plurality is likely to exceed that given for McKinley four years ago.

Republican gains shown by the returns so far received give that party a lead of about 2,000 on the national ticket. In this city and county, Yerkes ran ahead of the national ticket, and this would indicate that the state ticket also has been elected. The Democrats lose at least one congressman in the state, the member from the Fifth (Louisville) district. Boreing (Rep.) is re-elected in the Eleventh, and it is believed that Pugh will retain his seat in the Ninth. The Democrats have elected John S. Rhea in the Third, D. L. Gooch in the Sixth, and South Trimble in the Seventh. In the six remaining districts the Republicans have a show to make gains, as part of the unreported returns of the state are heavily Republican.

In Louisville, 160 precincts out of 176, and 11 precincts out of 27 in the county, show the following results: McKinley, 21,713; Bryan, 17,604; Yerkes, 22,489; Beckham, 17,382. For congress: Irwin (Rep.), 21,826; Gregory (Dem.), 16,927; Irwin's majority, 4,899. This leaves but sixteen precincts missing in the city and sixteen in the country. There will be a change of only about a few hundred votes.

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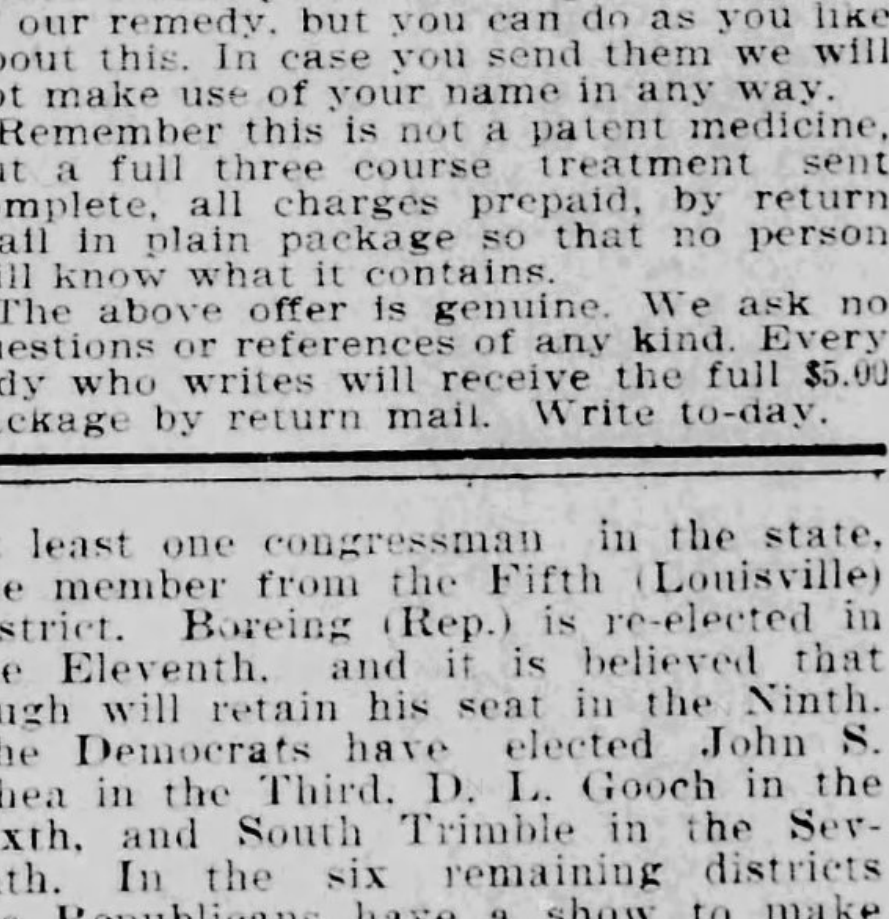

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The above offer is genuine. We ask no questions or references of any kind. Every lady who writes will receive the full $5.00 package by return mail. Write to-day.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 6.—McKinley has carried the state of Michigan by a majority of 75,000. The entire Republican state ticket is elected. The Republicans have elected congressmen in all twelve of the districts, and according to rather meager returns that have been received from the state the legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican, including the re-election of James McMillan to the United States senate. So far as the vote on the national ticket is concerned, it is only a question of majority, and the Democratic managers are making no claims whatever. The plurality of 75,000 is justified by the returns thus far received. As compared with the 1896 vote McKinley is more than holding his own, the Republican majority four years ago being 56,000.

William C. Maybury, Democratic candidate for governor, is running ahead of his ticket, and will probably lead it by 20,000 or 40,000. A heavy vote was polled throughout the state and an immense amount of splitting was done, which caused delay in receiving complete returns. In Detroit comparatively few straight tickets were voted. Governor Pingree took ten minutes to mark up his ticket, but did not hold his nose while he voted for McKinley, as he had agreed to do. It is probable that the McKinley plurality of 10,000 in Wayne county in 1896 will be greatly reduced, but any loss in the city of Detroit will be more than compensated for in the country districts of the state. The Republicans claim upper Peninsula by 2,000, an increased majority. The state ticket elected: Republican Governor Aaron Bliss; lieutenant governor, O. W. Robinson; secretary of state, Fred M. Warner; treasurer, Daniel McCoy; auditor general, Jerry F. Powers; attorney general, H. M. Oren; superintendent of instruction, Delos Fall.

The expected Republican slump in the counties of Kent and Ottawa, which contain the greater part of the Holland population of the state, did not take place. Ottawa gives an increased majority for McKinley, and the returns from Kent indicate that the 1900 majority will not fall below that of 1893.

Governor Pingree's pet amendment to the constitution, providing for the classification of corporate property for the purpose of taxation, seems to have been ratified by an overwhelming majority.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 6.—Returns received up to midnight indicate a Republican majority in New Castle county of 2,000 to 2,500. This will give the state to the Republicans by 1,200 to 1,500. The state ticket elected was: Governor, John Hunn; lieutenant governor, Philip Cannon; auditor of accounts, P. S. Norman; insurance commissioner, G. W. Marshall. Presidential electors, three; congressmen, one. The Democrats have carried Kent and Sussex counties, according to reports, electing two senators and nine out of ten representatives in Kent county, and making gains in Sussex county. This makes it certain that the Democrats have a majority of the next legislature.

W. O. Hoffecker, Representative for the short term, and L. Heister Ball, representative for the full term, are elected to Congress by from 1,200 to 1,500 majority.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 6.—The returns indicate that the Republicans have swept the state. Chairman Dawson, of the Republican committee, claims the state for McKinley by 17,000 plurality, but the Democrats will not concede this claim, putting the figures as low as 5,000. The ticket elected is: Governor, A. B. White; treasurer, Peter Silman; auditor, Arnold C. Scherr; attorney general, Romeo H. Freer; superintendent of schools, Thomas J. Miller; judges of the supreme court, H. B. Brannen and G. Poffenbarger; Presidential electors, 6; congressmen, 4.

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 6.—With about one-third of the precincts yet to hear from, it is figured that McKinley carried the state by a majority of from 15,000 to 25,000. One hundred cities and towns out of 168 give Bryan 11,419, McKinley 21,965, a Republican net loss of 8 per cent and Democratic net gain of 37 per cent. Returns from the cities and towns for governor give McLean (Rep.) 21,200, Bronson (Dem.) 12,673. McLean's plurality is estimated at 15,000. The following ticket was elected: Governor, George P. McLean; lieutenant governor, E. O. Keeler; secretary of state, C. G. R. Vinal; treasurer, H. H. Gallup; comptroller, A. Chamberlain; Presidential electors, 6; congressmen, 4.

MAINE.

Portland, Me., Nov. 6.—Presidential electors were the only candidates at stake in Maine to-day, the four congressmen and the state ticket having been elected last September. Because of this the interest in the voting dwindled and as a result the Republican plurality also, the latter being about 28,000, or approximately 5,000 less than two months ago.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 6.—Political experts digesting the election returns received up to 11 o'clock to-night say that McKinley's plurality in the state will be about 35,000. Some estimates are as high as 60,000. The returns are coming in very slowly.

The state ticket is much closer than the national, and the election of Lind, Democratic candidate for governor, seems probable.

The Democratic state committee claims Lind's election by 25,000. Probably five Republican Congressmen are elected, and a good working majority in the legislature seems assured. The ticket elected is as follows: Republican, Governor, Samuel F. Vansan; lieutenant-governor, Linden A. Smith; secretary of state, P. S. Hanson; treasurer, Julius Block; attorney-general, W. B Douglass; railroad commissioners, C. F. Staples, J. G. Miller, Ira B. Mills; chief justice, Chas. M. Start; associate justice, L. W. Collins. Presidential electors 9; Congressmen, 7.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 6.—Wisconsin gives McKinley a plurality of 100,000, elects ten Republican congressmen and nine-tenths of the legislature. Returns from 85 precincts scattered over the state received up to 10 o'clock show gains over McKinley's vote of 1896, when he carried the state by 102,612. Milwaukee county will give him between 8,000 and 10,000.

Complete returns from precincts in the state are lacking.

The state ticket elected is as follows: Governor, Robert M. LaFollette; lieutenant governor, Jesse Stone; secretary of state, W. H. Froelich; treasurer, Jas. O. Davidson; attorney general, Emmett R. Hicks; superintendent of instruction, Lorenzo D. Harvey; insurance commissioner, E. Giljohn; railroad commissioner, G. L. Rice; Presidential electors, 12; congressmen, 10.

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 6.—Returns from different parts of the state indicate New Jersey being carried for McKinley and Roosevelt by more than 50,000. The Republicans elect six of the eight congressmen, the same Republicans as last year, and will have an overwhelming majority in both houses of the legislature and a Republican to succeed Wm. J. Sewall, Republican, as United States senator.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Nov. 6.—With only four precincts to hear from the city gives Bryan a plurality of 5,339. Two hundred cities and towns out of 353, exclusive of Boston, give Bryan 31,347 and McKinley 61,151. This is a Republican loss of 14 per cent and a Democratic gain of 46 per cent. On the basis of these latter returns McKinley's plurality in the state will be about 75,000.

Returns from the same cities and towns, with the exception of Lawrence, for governor, gave Crane (Rep.) 54,491; Paine (Dem.) 22,891.

The state ticket follows: Governor, William Murray Crane; lieutenant governor, John L. Bates; secretary of state, William M. Olin; treasurer, E. S. Bradford; attorney general, Hosea M. Knowlton; auditor, Henry T. Turner. Presidential electors, 15; congressmen, thirteen.

UTAH.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 6.—Returns from the state are coming in slowly, but Republican gains are disclosed in almost every precinct. Based on the figures already received it is estimated that the Republicans have carried the state by 2,000. The state ticket is running close to the national. It is almost certain that the Republican congressman has been elected by a safe majority.

The ticket elected: Utah Republican Governor, Heber M. Wells; secretary of state, J. T. Hammond; treasurer, J. D. Dixon; auditor, C. S. Tingey; attorney-general, M. A. Breedon; superintendent instruction, A. C. Nelson; justice supreme court, G. W. Bartch. Presidential electors, three; congressman, one.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 6.—Up to 9 o'clock to-night, the returns from this city and the state at large indicate that California has gone Republican by from 10,000 to 15,000. The Republicans will elect five congressmen. The Second and Fifth districts are running very close. The city of San Francisco will give at least 7,000 plurality for McKinley.

OREGON ALL RIGHT.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 6.—The indications are that McKinley has carried Oregon by 8,000, which is 5,000 less than the Republican majority in the state election.

LITTLE RHODY ALL RIGHT.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 6.—The Republican plurality in this state will be upwards of 17,000 on the national ticket. The only other contest was on Congressmen, both Republican members, Melville Bull and Adin B. Capron, being re-elected.

BRYAN CARRIES MONTANA.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 6.—Bryan carries Montana by about 8,000, and the Democratic state ticket by from 2,000 to 5,000. The Democrats will still control the legislature. The ticket elected follows: Governor (Fusion), Joseph K. Toole; lieutenant governor, Frank G. Higgins; secretary of state, George M. Hayes; treasurer, A. H. Barrett; auditor, J. H. Calderhead; attorney general, James Donovan; superintendent of instruction, J. M. Leads; associate justice, George R. Milburn; presidential electors, 3; congressmen, 1.

BRYAN BY A SCRATCH.

Reno, Nev., Nov. 6.—Indications at midnight point to a plurality for Bryan by anywhere between 500 and 1,000, and for Newlands, Democrat, for governor, by about 800. The legislative ticket has not yet been canvassed.

EVERYTHING IN SIGHT.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 6.—An unusually heavy vote was polled throughout New Hampshire to-day. The Republican electoral ticket will undoubtedly carry the state by at least 20,000.

VERMONT SOLIDLY REPUBLICAN

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 6.—By a slightly reduced plurality, compared with the vote on the state election last September, the Republicans carried Vermont to-day, the reduction being chiefly due to the reduction of popular interest. The plurality is roughly placed at 25,000, but may exceed this figure.

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Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles, and all derangements of the internal Viscera. 25 cts. a box. At Druggists' or by mail. "Book of Advice" free by mail. RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 365, NEW YORK.

CUBAN CONVENTION

Convened and Organized to Prepare Constitution for the Island.

Havana, Nov. 6.—The Cuban constitutional convention met in the Marti theatre yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Long before that hour the theatre was crowded. Many thousands were unable to gain admittance and the streets in the neighborhood were blocked with people.

Senor Cisaneros and Gen. Rivera escorted Gen. Wood to the platform and he immediately opened the convention.

"As military governor of the island of Cuba and representing the President of the United States," he said, "I call this convention to order. It will be your duty first of all to frame and adopt a constitution for Cuba, and when that is done, to formulate what is, in your opinion, the best relations between Cuba and the United States. The constitution must be adequate to insure stable and free government. When you have formulated the relations which, in your opinion, ought to exist between Cuba and the United States, the government of the United States will doubtless take such action on its part as shall lead to a final and authoritative agreement between the people of the two countries to the promotion of their common interests.

"All friends of Cuba will follow your deliberations with the deepest interest, earnestly desiring that you shall reach just conclusions, and that by the dignity, individual self-restraint, and wise conservatism which shall characterize your proceedings the capacity of the Cuban people for representative government may be signally illustrated.

"The fundamental distinction between representative government and dictatorship is that in the former every representative of the people in whatever office, confines himself strictly within the office of his defined powers. Without such restraint there can be no free constitutional government.

"Under the order pursuant to which you have been elected and convened you have no duty and no authority to take part in the parliamentary government of the island. Your powers are strictly limited by the terms of that order."

Before withdrawing Gen. Wood wished the delegates a speedy and successful conclusion of their work.

He said that Chief Justice Perez would administer the form of oath which the delegates might select and he concluded by appointing Senor Figuero, under secretary of state, as temporary chairman. The convention organized with Senor Lleorente, justice of the supreme court, as president, and Senor Villuendo as secretary. The following oath was then administered:

"We, delegates selected by the people of Cuba to the national constitutional convention, swear faithfully to fulfill the duties of our office. We publicly and solemnly renounce allegiance to or compact made to any state or nation, whether made directly or indirectly, swearing to the sovereignty of the free and independent people of Cuba and swearing to respect the solution this convention may adopt, as well as the government established by the constitution."

All of the 31 delegates were present.

Senor Aleman, who said that the convention was "Only a continuation of the fight for independence," moved for regulations governing the old Cuban assembly at Yaya in 1896 be adopted. As nobody seemed familiar with them the convention adjourned until to-day when copies were furnished to the delegates.

The following resolutions were presented to the president of the convention just before adjournment and will probably be adopted to-morrow:

"First. That a committee of the assembly proceed immediately to call on Gen. Wood and to manifest the satisfaction with which the delegates have seen him carry out the difficult mission entrusted to him.

"Second. That the committee request General Wood to cable the President of the United States as follows:

"'The delegates elected to the Constitutional convention, assembled at their inaugural meeting, greet with profound gratitude and affection the President of the United States of America, and they are satisfied with the honesty demonstrated in the fulfillment of the promises made of the liberty and independence of the Cuban people.'"

MORE COMPETITION.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 31.—A story is published here to the effect that the Carnegie Steel company intends to invade the sheet steel business by manufacturing this product at their Duquesne works. It is said that steel sheets will be turned out by the Carnegie company within six months and that the plans for the proposed work are being rushed under the direction of President Schwab. Mr. Schwab declined to discuss the matter and said he would neither confirm nor deny the story.

If the Carnegie company should go into the sheet business it will come into competition with the sheet combine, a concern organized nearly a year ago, after several attempts had proven failures. The combine is capitalized at $52,000,000 and owns a number of mills all over the country, the most important of which are the Apollo Iron and Steel works at Vandergrift. They formerly belonged to the Apollo Iron and Steel company, of Pittsburg. Among the most important independent sheet plants are the Whittaker Iron company, of Wheeling, and Zug & Co., Pittsburg.

ANXIOUS TO VOTE.

Binghamton, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Anxiety to vote cost David Coughlin his life. Mr. Coughlin was a resident of Oxford, but was a government employe at Washington. He had been in the habit of coming home on each important election, and returned as usual this year, leaving a Washington hospital to do so. He was suffering from rheumatism, and contrary to his physician's orders left his room, going to the hotel office. Here he was taken suddenly worse and died as he was carried back to his apartments from heart failure, caused by overexertion. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. L. M. Clements, of North Newark, N. J.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Nov. 3.—R. G. Dun and Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The period of suspense is nearly over. Business has been longing for a free field in which to leap forward, but restricted buying largely to wants for immediate consumption. Some evidence appears of willingness to take speculative chances in the movement of a few standard goods, notably of iron and steel. The actual resumption of operations in the anthracite coal fields has added largely to the working force, and closing down of a few small steel plants is only in the nature of concentrating operations at more advantageous points, and has not much reduced the number of men employed. The weather in some sections has favored business, but at New York has been unseasonable, accounting for much of the loss of 15.3 per cent in bank clearings here as compared with last year, though the week shows a gain of 20.5 per cent over 1898.

Encouraging signs multiply in the iron industry. Strength in Bessemer, and Grey Forge at Pittsburg shows that the recent increase in activity of finished forms has at last affected the market for raw material. Improvement in domestic buying of pig is the more noticeable because of decrease in exports. Structural shapes continue in urgent request, plates advancing with active demand from shipbuilders, and with talk of a pool to sustain the price. Bar iron would sell readily at former prices, but holders grow stubborn. Reports are current that American concerns have contracted for machine shops in Bremen and numerous bridges abroad, including some in Africa. Billets at Philadelphia cost $20, which does not look like reduction in steel rails. Buyers in these lines decided not to wait for election to place contracts.

Full forces are employed at New England shoe shops, and heavy orders insure brisk work for the rest of the year. Prices have not advanced for the finished articles with leather and hides. Textile operations are more vigorous, sales of wool at the three chief eastern markets exceeding all recent records, with a lot of 7,804,500 pounds. This is largely for prompt consumption and consequently makes poor comparison with the same week last year, when unprecedented speculation made the total 25,386,700, with many large transactions missed in the excitement of the Boston market. With the greater activity there appears a tendency toward firmer prices and 100 grades on November 1 averaged 19.55 cents, according to Coates Bros., of Philadelphia.

Cotton has recovered a little of the recent sharp decline, attributed to reports that frost would surely do serious damage. The market does not show much fear of disaster, and there is more reason to believe that the slight advance was induced by better purchases of spinners, who were attracted after the fall of $7.80 a bale in less than three weeks. There was also some recovery in wheat, started by the statement that Argentina would not be able to export freely this year because of injury to the growing crop. Corn did not join the advance to any extent, and provisions were generally quiet, except for a corner in Oct. pork, which compelled traders on the short side to cover contracts at $20 when the month ended. Small concessions are made by importers of raw sugar.

Failures for the week were 198 in the United States against 183 last year, and 23 in Canada against 25 last year.

Russian Crops.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3.—Official reports show that the grain has been completely burned up by the drought in portions of Siberia. The fields have not been harvested, and are used for pasturage. The price of grain at Semipolatisak is over one rouble per pood.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 2.—The ministry of agriculture estimates the Russian crops for 1900 as being considerably below the average. These estimates are based on the reports of 7,100 correspondents.

NO TUESDAY MARKETS.

Tuesday being election day, there were no sessions of the stock exchanges or grain exchanges. The Blade therefore gives the closing quotations on Monday for grain.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Nov. 5.—Close.—The wheat market was dull to-day, but prices ruled firm in spite of the best efforts of the bears to batter them down. The opening was higher on strong cables and a promise of bullish statistics. The statistics came all right, but the bears sold for profits and there was a lively struggle for awhile. The market was firm, however, and only lost a shade on the most vigorous assaults. December and May wheat closed with a gain of ⅛c over Saturday's close.

The weather in the northwest remains ideal for crop movement, being clear and with moderate temperature, and indications that this will continue for a day or two. Notwithstanding this the receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth were light.

The Argentine crop situation remains an important factor and the reports continue to be of a very conflicting character. One bit of news that seemed to confirm reports of damage was a dispatch saying that Antwerp had engaged berth for 40 loads of wheat. As Antwerp is the market closest in touch with Argentina, this order to New York braced up the situation considerable.

Corn was fairly active and prices gained some on the strength of the wheat market and bullish statistics.

There was little doing in oats, but the price remained firm.

Clover seed was dull with a falling off of a shade in the futures. Receipts were 409 bags and shipments 400 bags.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 37½c; Nov., 37½c; Dec., 35c; No. 3 yellow, 37c; No. 4 yellow, 35c; No. 3 white, 37½c; No. 4 white, 35½c.

Oats—Cash, 22¼c; Dec., 23¼c; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 23½c.

Rye—51c.

Clover seed—Cash, 1899 prime, $6.15; Nov., $6.75; Dec., $6.75; March, $6.65; No. 2, $5.32½@5.75; rejected, $5.25@5.35.

At Chicago.

Wheat opened firm and fairly active on higher Liverpool cables and a rather bullish set of statistics. December, [illegible] over Saturday at 74@74¼c; a reaction to 73⅝c followed. Local receipts were 115 cars, two of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 834 cars, against 945 last week, and 1,269 a year ago. Corn was firm and fairly active on a good general demand for both cash and futures. December opened unchanged at 35¼c to 35⅜@35½c and sold to 35⅞c. Receipts were 175 cars.

Oats were dull. December opened unchanged at 22c and sold at 22@22⅛c. Receipts were 100 cars.

Provisions were quiet but firm on a smaller run of hogs than expected and higher hog prices. January pork opened 7½c up at $11.30; January lard, 7½c higher at $6.75, and January ribs 5c up at $6.02½.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close. To-day	Close. Nov. 3
TOLEDO					
Wheat—Cash	77	77	77	77	76¾
November	77	77	77	77	76¾
December	78½	78½	78	78¼	77⅞
May	82⅝	82⅝	82½	82⅝	[illegible]
CHICAGO					
Wheat—November	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	73	[illegible]
December	74⅛	74¼	[illegible]	74@74⅛	[illegible]
January	75	75⅛	[illegible]	74⅞	[illegible]
Corn—November	35½	35¾	35½	35½	[illegible]
December	35¼	35⅞@36	[illegible]	35¾@⅞	[illegible]
May	36⅝@½	36¾	36⅝	36½	[illegible]
Oats—November	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	[illegible]
December	22	22⅛	22	22⅛	[illegible]
May	23¾	24	23¾	24	[illegible]
NEW YORK					
Wheat—December	79⅝	79¾	79⅝	79⅝	[illegible]
May	82¾	82⅞	82¾	82⅞	[illegible]
Corn—December	42½	43	42½	42¾	42½
May	42¾	42⅞	42¾	42⅞	42¾
ST. LOUIS					
Wheat—December	72	72⅛	72	72	71⅝
May	76⅛	76¼	76⅛	76¼	75⅞
MINNEAPOLIS					
Wheat—December	75⅛	75¼	75⅛	75¼	74⅞
May	78⅛	78⅜	78⅛	78⅜	77⅞
DULUTH					
Wheat—December	76⅛	76¼	76⅛	76¼	75⅞
May	80	80⅛	80	80⅛	79¾
CHICAGO PROVISIONS					
Pork—November	$10.80	$10.85	$10.80	$10.82	$10.70
January	11.30	11.32	11.27	11.27	11.22
Lard—November	7.07	7.10	7.02	7.02	7.02
January	6.67	6.72	6.67	6.72	6.67
Ribs—November	6.30	6.37	6.30	6.35	6.27
January	6.02	6.05	6.00	6.00	5.97

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Nov. 5.—Wall Street—There were large orders to buy stocks executed when the market opened and considerable gains were noted all through the list. Specialties which are the speculative favorites, were the leaders in the advance. Sugar, the local traction stocks, Continental Tobacco, Anaconda, and one or two of the steel stocks rose from about a point to 1⅝. Gains in the railroads were less conspicuous, although they approached a point in a number of cases. Southern and southwestern stocks and Pennsylvania showed the greatest strength.

Traders took profits freely on the rise and as the demand slackened prices ran off, the reaction extending to 1⅜ in Continental Tobacco. A feature of the dealings was the numerous orders dealt in and frequent cash transactions. A rally took place in Sugar, and advances occurred in the steel group.

The animation of the market was not renewed.

A number of large gains were made in isolated stocks. The advance was checked by a rise to 15 per cent in call money. Speculation then became dull and the general level of prices receded somewhat. The steel stocks continued strong. Bonds were firm on a light inquiry.

New York, Nov. 5.—Noon—Money on call strong at 6@10 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4¾@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.83¾@4.83⅞ for demand, and at $4.80@4.80⅛ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.81 and $4.84@4.85. Commercial bills, $4.79¼@4.79¾. Silver certificates, 1,000 ounces at 64½c. Bar silver, 64⅛c. Mexican dollars, 50½c.

New York Stock Market.

Corrected Daily by Secor & Bell, Spitzer Building.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Cotton Oil	36	36	36	36
Am. Tobacco Co.	97½	99	97¼	[illegible]
Am. Steel Wire	76¾	77	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Steel Wire com	35½	36½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	125	126¾	124¾	[illegible]
Atchison	32⅝	33½	32⅝	[illegible]
Atchison pfd	74⅞	76	74⅞	[illegible]
Am. Car & F. Co.	18¾	18⅞	18½	[illegible]
Baltimore & Ohio	75½	76½	75½	[illegible]
Brooklyn R. Trans.	62¼	62⅞	62	62
Burlington	129	130	129	129½
Con. Tob. Co.	29¾	30¾	29½	[illegible]
Col. Fuel	39½	40½	39½	[illegible]
Ches. and Ohio	30¾	31⅛	30¾	[illegible]
C., C., C. and St. L.	63	63⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fed. Steel	40	41½	40	[illegible]
Fed. S. pref.	69¾	69⅞	69⅝	69¾
Gen. Electric	142	143	142	143
Glucose	54	54½	53½	54
Hocking	36½			[illegible]
Hocking pref.	63½			[illegible]
L. and Nash.	76¾	77¾	76¾	[illegible]
Leather	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	[illegible]
Leather pref.	71⅞	72⅛	71⅞	[illegible]
L. E. anw W. com.	35½	35½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan	97⅛	98¼	97⅛	98
Missouri Pac.	56	57	56	[illegible]
Missouri K. & T.	31½	32⅝	31½	[illegible]
Nat. Tube. com.	54½	56½	54½	[illegible]
Nat. Tube. pfd.	98⅜			[illegible]
North. Pac.	57¼	58½	57¼	58½
North. Pac. pfd.	73½	73⅝	73½	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	133	133½	132¾	133
Nor. & West.	37⅛			[illegible]
N. & W.	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛	[illegible]
Penna.	133	133½	132⅝	133½
Pacific Mail	43⅝	44½	43	44½
People's Gas Co.	94⅞	95¼	94	94
Reading, first pfd.	57⅝	58¼	57½	[illegible]
Rock Island	110	110⅝	109⅞	110⅝
Rep. S. & I. C.	14⅝	15	14½	[illegible]
South. Ry., pfd.	56⅝	58	56⅝	[illegible]
St. Paul	116⅝	118½	116⅝	[illegible]
South. Pacific	38⅞	39	38⅞	[illegible]
Tenn. Coal and Iron	56½	57⅝	56½	[illegible]
Union Pacific	62	63⅛	62	[illegible]
Union Pacific, pfd.	76	76⅞	76	[illegible]
Wabash, pfd.	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	[illegible]
Western Union	81	82	80¾	[illegible]
W. L. E.	25¼	25½	25	[illegible]

Live Stock.

East Liberty, Pa., Nov. 6 (Brinkman, Wood & Beck's report to The Blade)—Hogs—Receipts, 4 cars; market active and higher; pigs, 5@10c higher; other grades, $5.00@5.05. Sheep—Receipts light; market strong, at $3.80@4.10; lambs, $4.00@$5.60.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Nov. 6 (Bower & Bower's report to The Blade).—Hogs—Receipts, 35 cars; market opened active and 5c higher, closing 5c lower. Early sales: Mediums and heavies, $4.80; Yorkers, $4.80; pigs, $4.60@$4.75; stags and roughs, $3.25@4.00. Later sales: Mediums and heavies, $4.85; Yorkers, $4.75; pigs, $4.60@4.70.

Michigan Central Stock Yards, Detroit, Nov. 6.—The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.25@4.50; handy butchers' cattle, $3.50@4.00; common, $2.25@3.25; canners' cows, $1.00@2.00; stockers and feeders, active, $2.50@3.50; Milch cows, active, at $25@50; calves, active, at $4.50@6.50. Sheep and lambs, dull and lower; prime lambs, $4.40@4.60; mixed, $3.00@4.00; culls, $2.00@2.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; liberal receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $4.50@4.55; Yorkers, $4.45@4.50; pigs, $4.50@4.50; roughs, $3.50@4.00; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt off.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 6.—(Elrick Bros. special report to The Blade).—Cattle—Receipts, 2 cars; market strong.

Hogs—Receipts, 10 cars; market 5c higher. Pigs, $5.00@5.05; Yorkers and mediums, $4.95; heavy, $5.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 10 cars; market strong at yesterday's prices.

Toledo Produce Market.

Toledo, Nov. 5.

To-day's quotations are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Butter—Dairy, 20c; fancy creamery, [illegible] cause a demand for a constantly increas[illegible] 23½c; [illegible]

Oleomargarine [illegible]

Cheese [illegible]

Eggs [illegible]

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage—Per barrel, [illegible]

Onions—Spanish, per crate, [illegible] Danvers [illegible] per bu., [illegible]

Potatoes [illegible]

Lettuce [illegible]

Beets—Per [illegible]

Mangoes [illegible]

Egg Plant [illegible]

Boston [illegible]

Hubbard Squash [illegible]

Sweet Potatoes [illegible] $1.65 per [illegible]

Parsley [illegible]

New Turnips [illegible]

Spinach [illegible]

Endive [illegible]

Green Beans [illegible]

Carrots [illegible]

Parsley [illegible]

N. Y. Produce.

New York, Nov. 5.—Butter—Receipts, 7,334 packages; [illegible] 16@23c; June creamery, [illegible] 13@15½c. Cheese—Receipts, [illegible] ket steady; [illegible] white, [illegible] ored, [illegible] Eggs—Receipts, [illegible] firmer; western, [illegible] 17@23c. Sugar—Raw dull; [illegible] centrifugal, [illegible] 3¾c; refined [illegible] $5.85. Coffee—[illegible]

COTTON.

New York, Nov. 5.—The cotton market opened steady at [illegible] latter a mere sympathetic response to favorable [illegible] selling [illegible] minutes [illegible] a sharp [illegible] on local [illegible] of early [illegible] weather [illegible] were given [illegible] early irregularity [illegible] strength [illegible] abroad [illegible] cold wave [illegible] reports [illegible] southern [illegible] shorts [illegible] farmers [illegible] higher prices [illegible] smaller [illegible] week. [illegible] have [illegible] heavily [illegible] Manchester [illegible] doing an [illegible] prices but [illegible] attitude of [illegible] Cotton [illegible] 9 9-16c. Sales, [illegible] bales.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 4.—The following, the revised [illegible] quotations [illegible] Exchange for the Leaf Tobacco [illegible]

Trash (green or mixed) [illegible]
Trash (sound) [illegible]
Common lugs [illegible]
Medium lugs [illegible]
Good lugs [illegible]
Common leaf [illegible]
Medium leaf [illegible]
Good leaf [illegible]
Leaf and selections [illegible]

Trash (green or mixed) [illegible]
Trash (sound) [illegible]
Common lugs [illegible]
Medium lugs [illegible]
Good lugs [illegible]
Common leaf [illegible]
Common leaf [illegible]
Medium leaf [illegible]
Good leaf [illegible]

Trash (green or mixed) [illegible]
Trash (sound) [illegible]
Common lugs [illegible]
Medium lugs [illegible]
Good lugs [illegible]
Common leaf [illegible]
Common leaf [illegible]
Medium leaf [illegible]
Good leaf [illegible]
Fine and selections [illegible]
Unsound [illegible] lower.